"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, moderate temperature today and tomorrow; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,468. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARLSTROM FLIES 652 MILES FROM CHICAGO; DOWN FOR THE NIGHT AT HAMMONDSPORT; TO ARRIVE HERE AT 9 A. M. TODAY

WINS NEW NON-STOP RECORD

Flies the 452 Miles to Erie in 4 Hours 17½ Minutes.

HALTED BY SLIGHT MISHAP

Discovers Gasoline Leaking Where Nut on Feed Pipe Had Become Loose.

700,000 WITNESS PROGRESS

Reported to Everybody by Telephone at Almost Every Mile on the Way.

Victor Carlstrom, who undertook yesterday to fly the Curtiss 200-horse power military biplane, "The New York Times," from Chicago to New York between sunrise and sunset and without a stop, did not achieve all that he had planned, but he did travel 652 miles in six hours seven and one-half minutes, actual flying time, the 452 miles of this distance that lay between Chicago and Erie, Penn., being traversed without a stop in four hours, seventeen and one-half minutes, constituting a new American non-stop record.

The previous record was Carlstrom's also, made on May 21 last, when he flew from Newport News, Va., to New York, 416 miles, in four hours and one minute. Carlstrom's average per hour on that occasion was 104 miles. His average yesterday was 107 miles.

Carlstrom spent last night at Hammondsport, N. Y. He descended there at 4:24 P. M., because continuing on to New York would have involved two hours' flying in the dark, making any necessary descent on the way extremely dangerous to him and his machine. Hammondsport is a few miles north of Carlstrom's route, but one of the Curtiss factories, with its spacious aviation grounds, is there, and he will therefore have proper facilities for getting away this morning, when he will finish his journey to New York.

Hammondsport is about 315 miles from New York, a three-hour journey as Carlstrom flies. He plans to start at 6 o'clock this morning and to arrive at Governors Island at 9 o'clock or a few minutes after. He will probably reach the Hudson at Fort Lee a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and his flight down the river to Governors Island will be visible from Riverside Drive. On his arrival the mail he brings from Chicago will be distributed.

While Carlstrom did not accomplish all that was planned, it was only a loose nut, corrected later by a single turn of a wrench, that caused his descent at Erie, Penn., delaying him three hours, and it is clear that a non-stop flight between Chicago and New York in eight or nine hours is practicable, probably if the attempt were made again tomorrow it would succeed.

Every Move Recorded.

But if the flight itself fell short of what was desired it was attended by a demonstration of capacity to mobilize large and widely separated units of industry that was extremely impressive to those who witnessed it. From the moment that Carlstrom rose into the air at Chicago until he descended at Hammondsport, his movements were constantly observed and instantly reported. This was accomplished by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies. To the listener on the wire in New York it seemed that wherever Carlstrom passed over a telephone he was reported, and almost always without more than a minute's delay. Had Carlstrom been an enemy aviator in wartime there could have been no complaint of slackness or delay in gathering intelligence of his movements.

It was over the telephone that THE TIMES got its first news of Carlstrom's start. He rose into the air in Chicago at 6:09½ A. M., Western time, and at 6:10 (7:10 New York time) THE TIMES was told about it. Thereafter news came almost every minute, and not to THE TIMES alone, for it spread out over all the vast network of telephone lines for fifteen or twenty miles on either side the line of flight, heralding the flier's advance and bringing out thousands to see him—in some of the larger towns tens and scores of thousands. The telephone people estimated last night that probably 700,000 persons had witnessed Carlstrom's flight between Chicago and Hammondsport, and that had it been continued to New York the number would easily have exceeded a million.

Bulletins of the Start.

The first bulletin which left the aviation field at 5:45 A. M., Central time, or 6:45 New York time, said it was getting light and that Carlstrom was tuning up the aeroplane. Five minutes later came the news that he was ready to start and was loading the mail sacks. Then at 6:01 Central time it was said that Carlstrom had settled himself in the machine, half a minute later that he was ready to start, and one minute later that the motor was running.

Then come a delay of seven minutes and Carlstrom started on his record-breaking flight—at exactly 7:09½ New York time. The observers announced

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Carlstrom's Own Story of His Flight and of the Trifling Mishap That Delayed It

By VICTOR CARLSTROM.

Telephoned by him to THE TIMES from Hammondsport, N. Y.

I don't know what to say about my flight, except that I'm here now when I expected to be in New York. It's hard luck, and, of course, I'm disappointed. But I'll make it tomorrow.

I got away from Chicago about 6:10 o'clock, and everything was going fine until I got a little past Erie. Then I noticed that gasoline was running out beneath the machine. Something was wrong, of course, and I knew I had to stop and investigate. There wasn't any telling how much gas I had lost nor how much I had left to go on. I was right past Erie, but I turned around and went back there because I knew I would want to be near a big city and near a telephone.

I made an easy landing and jumped out to examine the machine. I found that the nut holding the pipe from the gasoline tank in connection with the carburetor had worked loose and gas was flowing out from this leak. It wasn't much of an accident to hold up a flight from Chicago to New York, but it held it up all right.

A big crowd of people began to gather round after I had landed, and I got the manager of the Bell Telephone Company to help me. He had an automobile, and I got him to drive me to the nearest telephone. I was nearly a mile, or maybe more, out of the city, and we drove to a grocery store, where I put in calls for Elmer Davis, THE NEW YORK TIMES man, and for Charles B. Kirkham, the chief engineer of the Curtiss Company. I'd left them both in Chicago. I couldn't get Mr. Davis, but I got Mr. Kirkham, and talked over the situation with him. I wanted to let him know where I was and to ask him about what he thought I'd better try to do; whether he thought I ought to keep on as far as I could or what else.

He advised me to go as far as I could, and suggested that I could make Buffalo. I was pretty sure I could make Binghamton instead, but after I had started I decided to head for here for two reasons: first, I would have a place to leave the machine, and second, I would have expert help to start the motor in the morning.

You know it's pretty hard to start an aeroplane motor like mine. That's one reason I was delayed so long in Erie. There were plenty of people around, but there weren't many who knew much about aeroplanes. First off it was hard to get the gasoline I wanted and had to have. When I finally bought fifty gallons in town I had to have it carted out in a truck and poured into my tank. The minutes flew. Time goes fast when you've got a lot to do and are all alone doing it.

Fixing the motor was a cinch. It just needed a turn of the wrench to take up on that loose nut, and then the machine was as good as ever. I can't imagine how it ever came to go wrong. It's the first time I ever had an accident of the kind. Of course I found the trouble at once, for all I had to do was to trace up the leaking gasoline to its source, and I fixed it at once, but it was some time before I was ready to start out again.

Then I had to crank that motor single handed. I got some of the crowd to hold the machine and I got a man who knew something about automobiles to throw the switch on and off as I cranked. But even at that it took me a lot of time

When I got going again I made good speed, just as I had the whole trip. No, I don't think there was anything exceptional about my time. It was about the rate the machine usually flies, though the wind helped a little. There was a southwest wind blowing, and it aided some. I flew from 4,000 to 8,000 feet up, varying the altitude as I found the better wind. It was steadier up above, not so puffy. It was pretty rough down below, and it wasn't any place to fly if you wanted to make speed.

At the rate I was going I'd have made Governors Island before 4 o'clock. It seems a shame that a little thing like a nut had to stop me, and I'm pretty disappointed, but it couldn't be helped.

My machine is all right now, and I'll finish the trip tomorrow pretty fast. In fact, there wasn't a thing the matter with the machine all day except that loose nut, and after I had that made fast the machine was as good as the day we finished the final test. It was only a question of how far I could fly before darkness made flying and landing too dangerous to attempt. Only a couple of hours more of daylight would have landed me in New York. Now I'll have to finish it another day.

I expect to leave here at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and I figure I ought to reach Governors Island about 9 o'clock, or perhaps a little before. I'll come right down a-flying.

WALL ST. ODDS HANG AT 10 TO 7 ON HUGHES

Waldorf Bettors Hold Wilson a Point or Two Higher, at 10 to 8 and 10 to 9.

BROOKLYN QUOTES 10 TO 8

Wagers Indicate Growing Faith That Hughes Will Win in New York and Wilson in Ohio.

Betting odds quoted yesterday indicated that the Wall Street opinion of the Presidential race differed from that of the uptown hotels. On the Curb the commissioners reported that about $25,000 was wagered at odds of 10 on Hughes to 7 on Wilson, while at the Waldorf Tex Rickard said he had tried vainly all day to get money down on Wilson at anything better than 10 to 8 and 10 to 9.

Rickard said the day's total of wagers was smaller than that of any other day this week, due largely to the decision of Wilson supporters to wait until the effect of the President's speeches in this city could be sized up. This view was expressed in Wall Street also. The largest wager handled by Rickard was $4,000 on Wilson against $5,000 Hughes money. He said he had placed $1,000 more at the same odds.

"The big men in Wall Street," Rickard added, "are mostly for Hughes, and they can afford to lay their money at wide odds. I don't believe the opinion down there represents the sentiment of the country. The voters who will swing the election are the farmers of the West and Southwest. My friends out there tell me that the farmer says to himself: 'Here, I'm getting more for my hogs than I ever got before, and wheat and corn are mighty high. This is no time to change things. Wilson gets my vote.' A lot of them have been Republicans before.'

Fred Schumm in Brooklyn said he had placed $3,000 on Hughes against $2,400 on Wilson and $2,000 against $1,600 with Hughes the favorite. These wagers were at 10 to 8, but the Brooklyn quotations in the afternoon, according too Schumm, swung to 10 to 7.

The odds quoted on results in New York and Ohio indicated belief that Hughes was gaining strength in New York, while Wilson's chances were improving in Ohio. Rickard said he had $25,000 at Wilson money to bet on Wilson, and Edward McQuade quoted the same figures on Whitman's chances. A bet of $3,000 against $1,000 that Hughes would carry the State was reported in Broad Street. Even money was offered that Hughes would not get a plurality of 50,000 in New York.

HUGHES ANSWERS WILSON'S PROTEST

Defends Discussion of Foreign Relations When People Are Assessing Stewardship.

DEMANDS FIRMER POLICIES

Criticises Preparedness Measures Adopted—Big Up-State Crowds—Barnes Introduces Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—On the final tour of his campaign in his home State today Charles E. Hughes took issue with President Wilson on the subject of Americanism. Replying to the assertion made by the President in Buffalo on Wednesday that he could not regard as a patriot any man who used "our foreign relations for political advantage," Mr. Hughes charged that the President's conduct of international relations was well described, in the words of Disraeli, as "a muddle of meddle" that invited insult, hampered the advance of American trade, and endangered the lives of American citizens on land and on sea.

"When a matter is so important as the maintenance of American rights," he said, "it is highly necessary that American opinion should be expressed, and I have no apology to make in standing before you and saying that if I am elected President I propose that the American flag shall be not only a symbol of courtesy, a symbol of justice, but it shall be the symbol of firmness and consistency in maintaining our known rights on land and on sea throughout the world."

Speaking tonight in Harmanus Bleecker Hall in Albany, where he was introduced by William Barnes, who opposed him bitterly when he was Governor of New York, Mr. Hughes added to his criticism of the President.

"I like the phrase, 'The peace of a gentleman,'" he said, quoting from one of the President's addresses, "but it is the peace of a gentleman unafraid, alert in self-respect, and getting his rights, quietly and calmly ready to maintain them. That is the peace of a gentleman."

In regard to the resignation of Secretary Garrison, Mr. Hughes said:

"We did have in the Cabinet of this Administration a first-class man as our first Secretary of War, but he could not live with the Administration and had to get out."

The Meeting with Barnes.

Mr. Hughes received a five-minute demonstration when he entered the hall here. His meeting with Mr. Barnes passed off without much stir, although

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Fresh, Savory Deerfoot Sausage.
Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Have you got Deerfoot?—Advt.

Constantine Orders Army to Fight Venizelists Marching on Larissa

ATHENS, Nov. 2, (via London.)—King Constantine issued orders this morning to the royalist troops to prevent the advance of the revolutionist forces at all costs.

One hundred and fifty loyal troops had previously evacuated Katerina before 600 insurgents armed with machine guns, withdrawing to Larissa to join reinforcements.

The evacuation of Katerina is confirmed by the General Staff.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3.—According to special dispatches from Athens the Venizelist National Defense Army has seized and occupied Katerina, a few miles southwest of Saloniki, after a short fight with the Greek royalist troops. A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens says:

"An extraordinary situation has been created by the action of the officers of the Larissa Railway, which is controlled by the Entente Allies, in allowing royalist military officers to send re-enforcements to oppose the advance of the Venizelists.

"That the Entente should permit the landing of assistance in military measures against their own allies, namely, the Venizelist troops, is considered incoherent and naturally surprises the Venizelists."

The Venizelist army now numbers 80,000.

Telegraphing from Athens, Reuter's correspondent says the Greek Government has sent reinforcements of infantry and artillery to Katerina. The correspondent adds that Admiral du Fournet, commander of the allied fleet in the Mediterranean, has sent notice to the Greek harbor authorities indicating a danger zone for vessels entering or leaving Piraeus Harbor.

Other dispatches from Athens give details of the alleged arrest at Larissa of a German officer who was proceeding in a motor car with the German Legation mail pouch, bound for the Bulgarian line.

It is said that the pouch contained important messages to the Military Attachés at Sofia and Constantinople and also detailed plans of the Suez Canal defenses.

In addition, the dispatches say it contained "compromising" letters from the Greek King and Queen to the German Emperor.

The above dispatch from Athens is the first indication that the soldiers of the Provisional Government are advancing southward on the mainland of Greece, all movements reported hitherto having been toward Saloniki. Katerina is on the northeast coast of Thessaly on the Gulf of Saloniki, and twenty-five miles from the northern terminus of the Athens-Larissa railroad at Karali-Zerven, which in turn is twenty-five miles north of the Greek military base of Larissa.

The railroad is in the hands of the French, who took it over at the time they seized the Greek fleet a few weeks ago, when it was learned that artillery and large stores of ammunition were being sent up the road from Athens to the Greek forces concentrated at Larissa.

GERMANS GIVE UP LAST VERDUN FORT

Withdraw from Vaux Fort Because of the Terrific French Fire, Berlin Says.

POSITION WAS UNTENABLE

Paris Silent on the Matter—French Gain More Ground on the Somme.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, has been evacuated by the Germans, says today's official report issued by Army Headquarters. The statement reads:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: An artillery engagement on the right bank of the Meuse was repeatedly increased to great intensity.

The French up to the present have directed an especially heavy and destructive fire against Fort Vaux, which had been evacuated already in the night time by our troops, following a given order and without being disturbed by the enemy. Important parts of the fort were blasted by us before we left the position.

Fort Vaux at Verdun was evacuated on the night of Nov. 1-2 in accordance with prearranged plans, according to the German military leaders, who indicated that they considered the sacrifices involved in its retention out of proportion to its value in the present German strategic scheme.

The Associated Press representative was informed on the evening of Nov. 1 from German Headquarters of the impending evacuation and the retirement of the German lines to positions better adapted to defense, and at the same time was given an explanation of the withdrawal.

Forts Douaumont and Vaux, it was explained, formed such a material element in the defense of Verdun so long as they remained with unimpaired armament in French hands that they had to be put out of action in order to cripple the fortress, and once this was accomplished the ruins of the forts, with the armaments removed, possessed no such importance to the Germans and served chiefly as targets for the French artillery.

Now that Fort Douaumont had passed again into French possession, Fort Vaux no longer in the opinion of the German leaders justified the heavy sacrifices necessary to retain the ground about the fort, which is ill-adapted to defense against attacks from the south and west. Fort Vaux was therefore abandoned and the German lines retired to positions less exposed to the French artillery.

Paris Silent About Fort Vaux.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Verdun front:

On the right bank of the Meuse the night was relatively calm.

Vaux Was Captured June 6.

The French have now recovered the only two permanent fortifications of Verdun captured by the Germans since the campaign began on Feb. 21.

Douaumont, which had been in the possession of the Germans since May 24, was recaptured on Oct. 24. It had taken the Germans from March 11, when they captured the village of Vaux, over two months to capture Fort Douaumont and had cost them over 100,000 men. The French recaptured it in two hours with small loss.

The direct German assault on Fort de Vaux began on June 1 with the capture of the Caillette Wood between the two forts. It fell on June 6, and until yesterday had been occupied by the Germans.

Fort de Douaumont is 388 meters high and Fort de Vaux, 2,500 yards to the southeast, is 340 meters. They are the highest elevations of the terrain on the Lorraine watershed of the Meuse and the Moselle.

FRENCH ON SOMME WIN MORE GROUND

Advance Northeast of Morval Despite Weather—Take 736 Prisoners in Two Days.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In spite of the rain, accompanied by fog, and the mud, the French troops have gained considerable ground porth of the Somme in the last twenty-four hours. Methodical attacks have been delivered on the short sector from Les Boeufs to Sailly-Saillisel, where the Germans hold a ridge which forms a salient in the French line.

General Fagolle's troops, according to

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MARINA'S GUN NO VALID EXCUSE

Washington Holds Germany Cannot Uphold Sinking Because Ship Was Armed.

SO VIEWS GERMAN PLEDGE

Facts Cannot Be Learned Till Next Week—Lansing Goes Home to Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, went today to his home in Watertown, N. Y., to remain until Election Day and cast his vote. Before leaving Washington he said there would be no action in the case of the torpedoing of the steamship Marina until his return, for the reason that the Government was not in possession of information upon which to take any action.

It is expected that by the time he returns, if not soon thereafter, sufficient evidence will be at hand to enable the President and the Secretary of State to determine the attitude of this Government toward the case of the Marina, as well as that of the British freighter Rowanmore, which was sunk almost at the same time off the southern coast of Ireland.

It was made plain today that the Government was not in possession of sufficient facts to form a conclusion as to what actually occurred, and Secretary Lansing said reports indicated that it would be impossible to obtain the facts before next week. Otherwise, he explained, he would not be leaving Washington at this time. Meanwhile, Ambassador Page at London is endeavoring to obtain the affidavits of the officers of the Marina and surviving Americans among the crew, and the American Chargé at Berlin is endeavoring to get the German Government's version of the attack.

Mr. Lansing said that no further particulars regarding the Marina and Rowanmore cases had been received from Wesley Frost, Consul at Queenstown, or from the Embassy at London during the past twenty-four hours. The information received prior to today, Mr. Lansing said, was substantially the same as had been cabled to American newspapers, but he declined to disclose further details than were contained in the two original messages from Mr. Frost. It is known, however, that the official reports thus far received are rather incomplete on some important points.

Armed Ship Question.

There is a growing belief that the Marina case is destined to become entangled in the meshes of a technical controversy over the question as to whether Germany's pledges are broad enough to cover merchantmen carrying a defensive armament. The Marina carried a 4.7-inch gun to be used for defensive purposes. If the submarine commander's report shows that the Marina was sunk without warning, it is thought in some quarters here that he may set up the defense that his action was justified by the fact that the Marina was armed.

Should the German Government support such an explanation and set up the claim that armed merchantmen are subject to attack without warning, a most complex and difficult issue would be presented. In high official quarters today it was asserted that this Government's interpretation of the German pledges given on the demand of President Wilson in the Sussex case was that the declaration that merchantmen would not be sunk without warning or without safety to human life was broad enough to apply to merchant ships carrying defensive armament.

Nothing is to be found in the German pledge drawing any distinction between "armed" and "unarmed" merchant vessels. The language is broad enough to embrace both classes of merchant ships. Whether Germany intended this Government to understand it to be broad enough to cover both armed and unarmed merchantmen, or only intended it to apply to "unarmed" merchant vessels, has not been disclosed. Prior to the giving of this guarantee, the German Government insisted that armed merchant vessels, especially armed merchant vessels, subject to the British Admiralty instructions for firing on enemy submarines, were not entitled to exemption.

Halted by Sussex Disaster.

In fact, the Sussex was sunk in the very midst of a hot discussion over the right of Germany to sink armed British merchant ships on sight. It will be recalled that the diplomatic controversy over the armed ship question last March led to the debate in Congress over the McLemore and other resolutions, which had for their purpose the warning of

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GREAT THRONG IN GARDEN HEARS WILSON APPEAL FOR JUSTICE TO ALL MANKIND; HITS AT WALL ST. IN WALDORF SPEECH

Wilson Hopes the Poor Have Found Him a Friend; His Account of Some of the Appeals to Him

In his address to business men at the Waldorf yesterday President Wilson made this reference to some of his experiences in campaigning in the last two or three weeks:

I have seen some things within the last two or three weeks, my fellow-citizens, that have touched me very deeply, in the great crowds that one encounters in going about in a season like this. I have seen poorly dressed women, tears streaming down their faces, holding up little children to me, as if they had discovered a friend when, God knows, all I was trying to do was to be just. I hope I am their friend; I shall always try to be. But why should they pick me out? I can think of only one thing, they have thought that men in prominent places were not giving them any consideration at all, and the minute any one of us who is supposed to have influence shows that our heart beats with theirs and that we regard them as like ourselves in all that touches their welfare, whether of the body or of the mind, they come to us with tears on their faces and outstretched arms and thank God for a friend.

30,000 IN PARADE CHEER PRESIDENT

Hosts of Tammany, Led by Murphy, March Down 5th Av. to Greet Wilson.

50,000 SEE THEM PASS

Silk-Hatted Democrats Carry Banners, Wave Flags, and Burn Redfire.

Thirty thousand Democrats marched in honor of President Wilson last night. In the ranks were 15,000 Tammany voters, delegations from every district in the city, as well as 6,000 Democratic youths. Sheriff Alfred E. Smith was Grand Marshal, and Thomas Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, acted as chief aide.

Directly behind the Grand Marshal marched the Grand Sachems of Tammany Hall, led by John R. Vorhees, 86 years old, and in the line of Sachems walked the Tammany leader himself, Charles F. Murphy. In conjunction with the Tammany delegations, 10,000 members of Wilson and Marshall clubs, and the Wilson College Men's League, led by "Big Bill" Edwards, marched along a different route to Madison Square Garden, where both parades merged.

The Democratic paraders assembled at various points along the line of march, the head of the parade extending from Columbus Circle, where the Wilson and Marshall clubs gathered, to Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the Tammanyites mobilized. Fifth Avenue was thronged with spectators when, at 8 o'clock, Marshal Smith gave the command to march. Each marcher carried a small American flag and many banners were displayed bearing slogans of the party.

Some of these legends said: "Wilson is for peace and prosperity"; "Tammany is for Wilson because Wilson is for the United States of America"; "Tammany will give the biggest vote in its history to Woodrow Wilson"; "Roosevelt wants war—I'm in complete accord with Roosevelt"—Hughes"; "Our honor is safe with Wilson"—Ex-President Taft"; "I am a Democrat with a big D and a little d."

The Tammany parade comprised five divisions and each delegation representing the assembly districts of the greater city, was led by its district leader. The first division was composed of the Manhattan districts, which marched in their numerical order—the First Assembly District, headed by Thomas Foley, marching behind the Sachems.

Cheering Greets the President.

When the parade had reached Twenty-eighth Street word reached Grand Marshal Smith that President Wilson was about to leave the Waldorf-Astoria for Madison Square Garden and, after a conference with Leader Murphy, the parade was halted, while the leading band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The sidewalks were jammed with spectators, who raised their hats and at the conclusion of the national anthem vociferously cheered the President.

As the President appeared, a prolonged cheer went up from the thousands of marchers and spectators, and a lane was opened up in the line of the parade for the Presidential party. Surrounded by a cordon of mounted police, the President's motor car moved slowly down Fifth Avenue, with the President standing in the car, with bared head. A smile of appreciation lighted up his face.

As the President passed the Grand Sachems, it was noticed that Leader Murphy was one of the first to remove his hat. Mr. Murphy received a new of welcome from the President as the head of the parade was reached and the order to resume marching was given.

Early in the evening delegations from at a premium, and it was estimated that the different districts began to assemble from Fiftieth to Fifty-eighth Streets. It was originally planned to have a torchlight procession, but this was abandoned and flags were substituted. When the command to march was given, Fifth Avenue was thronged with people, who frequently joined in the cheering of the Tammany followers. On the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral space was fully 50,000 spectators watched the parade.

Many of the Tammany delegations wore silk top hats and frock coats, and when the members of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Assembly District, headed by Charles Culkin, appeared wearing their formal attire the crowds applauded.

Shouts Drown Bands' Music.

In front of the National Democratic Club, near Forty-eighth Street, the marchers cheered a large electric sign

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PRESIDENT IN CROWD CLIMBS FIRE ESCAPE

Neither He Nor Mrs. Wilson Is Able to Penetrate Jam as 40,000 Besiege Garden.

THRONG BREAKS BOUNDS

Women Are Crushed and Prominent Men Are Rebuffed as Police Lose Control of Throngs.

A crowd that at its height was estimated by the police at 40,000 besieged Madison Square Garden between 6 and 10 o'clock last night to get a glimpse of President Wilson or to hear his speech. Except the crowd that gathered in the neighborhood of the Garden in 1896, when William Jennings Bryan spoke there, it was the largest outpouring in the history of the big amphitheatre. After his speech at the Garden, the President motored to Cooper Union, where a crowd of 15,000 persons fairly mobbed the stand from which he attempted to address them after he had finished his speech within the hall.

The size of the crowd that began closing in about the Garden as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon proved too great for the police arrangements, and as a result of this inadequacy scenes of the greatest disorder prevailed. The police heads blamed the trouble on the management of the Garden and of the meeting, and, while observers conceded that their charge may have been just, it seemed equally true that the police themselves were largely to blame for the situation.

One of the results of the confusion that existed from 7 until 9 o'clock was the exclusion of many prominent men from the Garden who held tickets entitling them to seats on the platform or in the boxes. Some of these men were accompanied by women, and in some cases the women were jostled with the men.

President Climbs Fire Escape.

People began to gather at Madison Square Garden long before 6 o'clock in the evening. An hour later every inch of the building was jammed, but still the crowd continued to fight to get inside, and soon the police were powerless. A number of women were crushed and had to be carried to safety by the police. Men, too, had their coats torn and hats smashed.

Unable to get through the mob that was still surging about the Garden entrances shortly before 9 o'clock, the President and his party, including Mrs. Wilson, had to climb up a fire escape on the Twenty-seventh Street side and get to the speaker's platform in that way.

There was no discrimination in the handling of late comers. Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived about 8:20 o'clock and went to the entrance in Twenty-seventh Street, reserved for the President and special guests. He gained admittance, but members of his party were kept outside. Mrs. E. M. House, wife of the President's chief adviser, was announced to the cordon of police in front of the same door, but the name meant nothing to them, apparently, for she and the group of men and women with her were hustled to the north side of the street. Mrs. House later was escorted up the fire escape and allowed to enter.

A man protested when a policeman shoved him. "I am Al Smith, Sheriff of this country," he said. Sheriff Smith's announcement didn't save him and he was brushed back, though he was a marshal of the big parade.

Charles F. Murphy, Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman Vance McCormick, William Church Osborne, George Gordon Battle, and Ralph Pulitzer were some of the other prominent men who didn't reach the inside, or who had trouble getting there.

Deputy Commissioner Dunham, Chief Inspector Schmittberger, and Inspector Morris had charge of police arrangements. They started late in the afternoon with 440 policemen. The crowd was fairly easy to handle until after 6 o'clock, when every street and avenue began to empty its hundreds in the streets rusrounding the Garden. The doors were opened between 6 and 7 o'clock. At 7:30 they were closed and only those having tickets were allowed to enter.

Break Through Police Lines.

Then the trouble began. The crowd at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street broke through the police lines thrown around the building when the doors were closed and swarmed in both directions around the Garden. When the first tide reached the main entrance in Madison Avenue it swept aside the big iron gates that guard the entrance to the lobby that had been closed and carried the doorkeepers before it. Before the police inside could form a phalanx to stem the tide of invasion several hundred had reached the auditorium.

At 8:22 the Fire Department gave notice that the building was full to capacity and that no one else could be admitted. It was this ruling, made necessary by the fire regulations, that prevented late-comers holding stage and box tickets from entering.

The crowd was largest between 7 and 8 o'clock, when Inspector Schmittberger

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THREE BIG MEETINGS HERE

President Says Some in Campaign Have Tried to Discredit Government.

EFFORT TO DIVIDE CLASSES

Tells 15,000 in Madison Square Garden the Country Stands at a Serious Turning Point.

PREDICTS HIS RE-ELECTION

President and Mrs. Wilson Scale Fire Escape to Get Into Garden.

To a crowd of 15,000 persons who fought for hours to get into the structure, Woodrow Wilson delivered last night at Madison Square Garden his final message of the campaign and predicted his re-election "by a demonstration of power on the part of public opinion such as has never been displayed in the world before."

Yesterday was the President's first and only public appearance in New York during the campaign, and he was greeted at the Garden with an acclaim that will mark an epoch in his career. His entrance was the signal for a demonstration of applause and cheers that lasted for thirty minutes. Seldom has the city witnessed a more fervid outburst.

It was the President's second speech of the day. In the afternoon he addressed a gathering of business men at the Waldorf-Astoria, centring his attack on what he styled the "underworld" of business and the reactionary tendencies of certain elements in Wall Street. After the Garden speech he went to Cooper Union, where, as at the Garden, he spoke mainly on human rights as affecting the man and woman who work.

Today the President returns to Shadow Lawn on the yacht Mayflower, having spent the night aboard her after his arduous day in New York.

25,000 Outside Building.

Political speakers at Madison Square Garden may have had longer demonstrations, but none ever was more enthusiastic. Old-timers, used to sizing up big crowds, asserted that 25,000 were massed about the building outside. Inside extra chairs had been placed on the main floor, but so many people crowded between them that a large part of the audience was standing. Even the topmost gallery was jammed and men held for support on the rafters of the roof. The hall was decorated with American flags, hundreds of them hanging from ropes stretched across the building. The speakers' stand was placed at the north side of the building, and on this sat the commitee to welcome the distinguished speaker. Two bands, at either end of the hal, played popular airs.

When the President climbed to the stage ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn had just completed a perfervid oration, and it was the signal for the crowd to let loose. With the President was Mrs. Wilson, and as the two stood smiling before the roaring multitude the audience frantically waved flags, hats, and handkerchiefs. The President appeared to enjoy the scene hugely. Again and again he stretched forth his hands, vainly trying to get order, but it was always the cue for another mad outburst of cheering and whistling and waving, while the noise of the bands became totally lost. When the cheering died down the audience began to stamp until the noise sounded like thunder.

"We Want Wilson."

Then some one raised the cry, "We want Wilson!" It became a chant that swept the hall, and was taken up by the crowd outside. This pleased the President even more than the cheering. After the noise had kept up for just thirty minutes the band switched to "Are You from Dixie?" There was another wild outburst, and then the President began to speak.

Unfortunately for the great crowd the President was not in strong voice, and many in the far reaches of the big auditorium could not hear him at all. They cheered themselves hoarse while the demonstration was on, but having vented their enthusiasm they wanted to get outside where bands were blaring and the outside crowd was yelling. Others left the galleries to get nearer the speakers' stand, and there was considerable confusion. But those within sound of Mr. Wilson's voice cheered wildly every point he made.

It was 8:20 when ex-Judge Seabury walked to the edge of the platform and held up his hand for silence. He didn't get it for about ten minutes. There were deafening cheers for the Gubernatorial candidate, and order was obtained only after "Big Bill" Edwards seized an enormous gavel and pounded with all his might. When Mr. Seabury remarked that the audience appeared to appreciate the great debt of gratitude that they owed to the President of the United States, the crowd responded with a roar. During the cheering Charles F. Murphy was seen to take a seat near the speakers' stand. In his speech Mr. Seabury made no reference to his own candidacy but confined his remarks to a eulogy of the President.

Augustus Thomas Presides.

Augustus Thomas, who presided, and whose voice could be heard in all corners of the hall, next stepped to the

front to introduce William F. McCombs, candidate for U. S. Senator.

"You are here," he said, "to greet the next President of the United States." There was loud applause, and he continued: "You are here to assure him in this time of national crisis and of unpatriotic criticism that the heart of the nation is with him." There was more applause, and he added: "We are going to hear in a moment from the greatest Governor this State has had since Tilden, but before you hear from Martin Glynn you are going to listen, and I hope attentively, to the voice of your next Democratic Senator, William F. McCombs."

Mr. McCombs, who has been ill during the campaign, had his audience with him from the start, and aroused a great cheer when, in telling of the lack of issues on the Republican side, he said: "They want you to fill in a blank check and make out the amount after election." The reference to Candidate Hughes was appreciated by the crowd. Mr. Thomas then announced that the President would arrive in fourteen minutes, and he asked the audience to give all their attention to ex-Governor Glynn.

The ex-Governor's voice just suited the hall, and he hadn't said a dozen words before he had the great crowd cheering madly. A preliminary shout from the street warned him that the President had arrived, but he finished his speech just as Mr. Wilson and his party scrambled onto the platform. It was exactly 9 o'clock and the demonstration might begin. The President turned just as he reached the front of the platform, and with a gesture introduced his wife to the audience.

Cheers for Mrs. Wilson.

It seemed that the crowd couldn't possibly have made any more noise in its greeting to the President, but it went several octaves higher at the action of Mr. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson shook her hand at several women in the audience who had climbed on to the chairs and were outdoing the men in the quantity of noisemaking. Smiling and nodding to the crowd, the President looked as happy as a schoolboy. When the band played "Columbia," he reached over the edge of the platform and shook a flag. The band was quick to take the hint, and struck up "Rally 'Round the Flag."

The crowd laughed and cheered more noisily. Then began the chant of "Four Years More," and the President kept time with his hand. When twenty minutes of the bedlam had been reached the President raised his hands appealingly for quiet. It had no effect whatever except to start more cheering, and the band switched to "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." A few minutes later Mr. Thomas shouted that the Presidential party had to take a train and the President was anxious to be heard. Then the noise died down and Mr. Wilson began his speech.

Through the open windows came the strains of a band outside and loud cheers. The President's voice was not carrying far, and those in the upper galleries began to lean down to the main floor. The President hesitated for a few seconds and remarked: "My voice cannot compete with 'The Red, White, and Blue.'"

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Te President spoke as follows, haltingly at first as he tried again and again to still the roar of the crowd:

Friends and fellow-citizens—my fellow-citizens—just one minute—just hear me one moment. It would be impossible to say anything to you that would be worthy of the royal reception you have given me this evening. It makes my heart very glad that you should come out in such numbers and show such a spirit of greeting and appreciation. I have not come to make a long and elaborate speech to you. I have come to deliver a very simple message indeed. It is that as you do at this period of the campaign, a very great spirit of enthusiasm for the things that are happening and the things that are going to happen in this great country which we love. But, at the same time, my fellow-citizens, I realize that we are at one of the most serious turning points in the history of the United States and in the history of the world, a turning point deeply serious for the United States and as deeply serious for the whole civilized world.

The campaign may be said to be practically at an end, and I think it is worth while giving some very serious thought to what the campaign has disclosed. The campaign has disclosed some lines of division in the United States. It has shown the little rifts in the lute upon which we would play the sweet music of patriotic unity. It has shown here and there men divided against each other in a way which is unworthy of America and ominous for the future unless it be checked.

Hits at the Hyphenates.

Then there is another division that has shown itself among the American people. Some men have shown themselves so unscrupulous and debased that they have actually, in order to gain a party advantage, sought to discredit their own Government in the face of one of the most delicate foreign relations. Men have sought to put shame upon their own country in order that they might gain a personal advantage. Not only that, but some of our citizens have sought to have the affairs of this country determined, rather by the interests which lie outside of it than by interests which lie inside of it.

Now, my fellow-citizens, what are we going to do in the face of all this.

(Voice.) Elect you, Woodrow; elect you!

I won't say what are we going to do; I am going to say what have we done? We have formed for the first time in recent years in this country a party of the people. We have set up government in response to the opinion of the people; we have marshaled the men who think together, the men who feel together, the men who purpose together, in such hosts that I predict they will prove invincible. I am not fearful lest any of these lines of cleavage should run so deep as to touch the heart of this people; I know what this rising tide means. It does not mean confidence in any particular man; it means confidence in the destinies of America, and the confidence of the American people that they again govern their own affairs.

So that when we look upon our politics at the present time we should concentrate all our purpose upon keeping the men together who believe that everybody is entitled to an equal chance, who believe that liberty is a reality and not a name, who believe that justice must be achieved and can only be achieved by holding together shoulder to shoulder, one body of conquering, free men.

Asks People to Stand Together.

My fellow-citizens, we are gathered together on an occasion like this, not in order to engage in a detailed discussion of public questions, but in order to assure one another that we believe in each other; that we are ready to stand together. We don't mean to take the promises of anybody, we mean to see that the thing is done ourselves. If I did not believe that the principles which we have been fighting for and which I have tried to represent were the principles of the great body of the American people I would not presume to offer myself as a candidate. I don't want to be elected unless I am one of you and you believe in me. My friends, I have recently had some very touching experiences. I have been traveling to various parts of the country, and I have seen things that touched my heart. (Voice—We trust you, Mr. President.)

My voice cannot compete with "The Red, White, and Blue." [Referring to the sound of the band then passing the street.]

One of the things that has disturbed us most is that some ugly things have thrust their heads up that thrust them up four years ago. You will remember, my fellow-citizens, that four years ago we found this sort of division in this country: On the one hand a small body of men seeking to control the resources of this country and seeking to control the business development of this country; that we then made up our minds that we were going to transfer the power from the sordid body of privileged men to the great body of sovereign people. We effected that transfer. We made it evident that the people of this country were going to act through their veritable representatives; that they were not willing to live under the guardianship of men who constituted themselves their privileged guides and the determiners of their fortunes. But after four years of that sort of Government this same threat of the resumption of control by small bodies of privileged men has made itself evident and we have again to convince these gentlemen that the Government of this country belongs to us and not to them. I say this in no spirit of hostility to them. They will be happier, they will be better, they will be more prosperous when they become members of the American nation than they are when they are seeking to be bosses of the American nation. It is just as much for their benefit that they should live with us as it is that we should live under them.

Division of Classes.

And I want you to realize that another sort of division has shown itself in this country, a division that is more fundamental than the one that I have spoken of. Another line of division that has shown itself in this country, which we love, is the division between those who direct labor and those who perform labor. My fellow-citizens, nothing more serious could happen to this country than that those who employ labor should consider themselves of a different class and privilege from those who perform labor. The working people of this country constitute the great majority of its citizenship. They constitute the blood and sinew which constitutes this nation and makes it strong or weak, happy or unhappy. In proportion as we defend the children, as we defend the women, as we see that the men are safe in the mines, we see that the men are guided in their industries by the interest of the whole nation; in proportion as we see that justice is done, proportion as we see that they feel that they constitute parts of the great Government, in that proportion will the country be happy, will the country be strong, will the country be triumphant in all its affairs. This is not a matter of mere sentiment or sympathy. It is a matter of human rights. It is a matter of the fundamental ideals of America itself. It is a matter that should be at the heart of those who direct industry just as much as it is at the heart of those who conduct industry.

You know that recently we were able upon an occasion to do an act of mere justice to a part of the great body of the workingmen of America. I mean in the enactment of the eight-hour day. And the reason that has made so profound an impression is not that it goes as far as it might go in accomplishing its result, but because it has shown the laboring men of this country that there are some people in authority who look at life from their point of view.

No Social Revolution.

And so as I have traveled from one part of this country to the other I have seen not only men but women rush to the side of the railway and call out blessings upon the little party of which I constituted a part. Why should they bless me when I have done nothing that I know of except a mere act of justice. Does it mean, my fellow-citizens, can it mean, that to do an act of justice is so unusual and unexpected, [cries of Yes,] can it mean that they are surprised to find in a place of authority some one who is really their friend? Why, my fellow-citizens, I do not want to believe that. I do not want to believe that it is unusual in America that men in authority should not understand justice and wish to do it. But if that be true, then isn't it time that every man who believes that the workmen at the bench and at the mine and in the factory and on the railroads in his breast and his comrade should all get together and see that nobody hereafter interferes with the processes of righteousness? This is no social revolution. Men seem to think that something is about to be upset.

Why, nothing is about to be upset. The things that have been cast down are about to be set up again; the America of an older time, the America when men felt their comradeships from one part of the nation to the other more acutely than they feel them now is being recovered. We are drawing that old sweet force of American unity back into existence; and as America feels her unity, feels the same pulse of red blood course through her veins, she has gathered her force for a part among the nations such as she never was able to play before.

Warns Against Intimidation.

When America has found herself then she will be able to play the part which it was destined she should play. Let all men who believe the same thing keep together; let no kind of intimidation, let no kind of vague and fruitless promise divert us for a moment. We have set our feet to this road and we are going to travel it to the end of the road, and then when we have seen to it, my fellow-citizens, that justice is done among ourselves, let us determine what we are going to say to the other nations of the world that so far as we are concerned justice must be done among all mankind. Let us first heal our own divisions. Let us first see that we are a united and irresistible nation, and then let us put all that force at the service of humanity in order that men may say that they know what human rights are, and they live and understand nothing but what is humanely right. That is the simple message that I have come to deliver to you. I want to say that I believe the forces of this nation are gathered for a demonstration of power on the part of public opinion in this election such as never such an one has never been displayed in the world before.

This great tide of opinion is rising not for the purpose of destroying anything, but for flooding all those happy auguries in which men may travel who know they are bound for the finest goals of human ambition. This tide of humanity, swelling in America, is sweet with the purposes of peace; it is wholesome with the judgments of justice, and when it has come to the flood men will see that it is a great body meant to drive all the industries of the world by the pulse of heart-beat of men who love the world and believe in their fellow men.

Throughout his speech the President was frequently interrupted with cheers. It was 9:50 when he finished and immediately left the Garden for the Cooper Union meeting.

Seabury's Tribute to President.

Judge Seabury spoke as follows:

"The people of this country seem to sense the fact that the issues of this campaign far transcend party lines. The people of this country, regardless of their past political affiliations, appreciate the great debt of gratitude that they owe to the President of the United States.

"Three years and a half ago, when the President assumed the burdens of his office, this country was in the midst of industrial depression. As the result of his genius and his statesmanship law has been placed upon the statute books which have converted this condition of industrial depression into a condition of prosperity.

"But that is not the only debt of gratitude that the people of this country owe to the President of the United States. During these last two years we have been living in a tragic hour of the world's history.

"During that time an unwise act or word on the part of the President of the United States would have made us a party to this great war, and the reason why we were not is because we have had at Washington a statesman whose clear-headed, stout-hearted, firm purpose has enabled him to steer his rudder true and to steer our ship of state into the harbor of an honorable peace.

"The surest guarantee of the continuance of prosperity and peace is by the re-election of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States."

WILSON ATTACKS WALL ST.

At the Waldorf He Says Business Is in Hands of Too Small a Group.

President Wilson told the Wilson Business Men's National League at a luncheon held in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon that unless progressive policies were employed to liberate the underlying forces in the national life those forces would break out in a way which would overrun and destroy society. The speech contained an attack on the influence of Wall Street and government by "too small a body of men," and a strong plea for social justice. The President was constantly interrupted by cheers and laughter from the 800 guests.

"There did not use to be any underworld in America," the President said. "Men were not accustomed in old times in America to think that there slumbered anywhere a volcano in American affairs; but now men who go a little beneath the surface are constantly saying to you things are going on in this country, based upon a profound dissatisfaction, which will have to be dealt with in strenuous fashion unless the feeling upon which it rests is relieved and altered."

Applying his theme to business as well as politics, he declared that "it is vastly better for business that this adjustment should go continuously and equably and gradually forward than that it should be checked and these forces banked up against some unstable dam that presently will break and society be overrun and destroyed."

Lack of Vision in Wall Street.

Praising the Federal Reserve act as a measure which was helping to liberate the forces of the nation, the President attacked "Wall Street" for its lack of vision. "There are men in Wall Street," he asserted, "who do not believe there is anybody outside of their circle who knows enough to conduct anything that exceeds the limits of a single parish." This brought a cheer and a shout of "Hit 'em again!" from an enthusiast in the audience.

"I do not wonder," he declared, "at the opposition which the Federal Reserve act excited. I believe in my heart that one of the main objects of this campaign is to regather the threads of control so that they shall not be distributed as they are now distributed."

This thrust brought one of the biggest outbursts of cheers during the speech, but it was exceeded by the applause which came when the President, after saying that he was entirely ready to get the co-operation of the leading business men and the leading lawyers, but had been prevented because they had refused to aid in a progressive way, declared that "Brains have been burned out acting as brakes." The cheering lasted for several minutes, and some one in one of the boxes shouted, "That was a hot one!"

Because of their failure to co-operate, the President said, "men who understood business less perfectly than they do have been obliged to make shift to do the thing without their advice less well than they might have done it with their advice; and so they have doubly lost—they have lost their influence and they have lost the opportunity to do a great public service."

"If they would come in a spirit of co-operation," Mr. Wilson said, "they would be more than welcome. But they always come in a spirit of resistance, not only, but advising alterations in the plans which would defeat the plans. I am speaking by the book," he added, and the audience laughed and applauded. "This is not generalisation."

Co-operation With Employes.

Applying his idea to business in general, the President said that progressivism demanded co-operation between employer and employe. "What is the difference," he asked, "between the firms that drive hard bargains with their employes and those that treat their employes as a part of the business family? The latter not only get what is better than any profit that can be reckoned at the bank, the affection and loyalty of the employes, but they make more money." This was also heartily applauded.

The President was introduced by Charles R. Crane, who told the audience that we are living "in a very serious period of the world's history, and that it would not do to swap horses while crossing the stream.

Mr. Wilson got three cheers, and then as the "next President," and then as "Wilson and Progressives." He was escorted to his seat by Mr. Crane, George F. Johnson, William L. Saunders, and Charles H. Ingersoll, with the band playing "Hail to the Chief!" Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Bones sat in the first box.

Among the men at the speakers' table were W. G. McAdoo and W. F. McCombs, who sat side by side; Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Governor Emmett O'Neal of Alabama, W. L. Saunders, George F. Johnson, and H. B. Endicott of the Endicott-Johnson Company, Judge Seabury, Mayor Mitchel, William J. Bourke Cochran, former Governor of Massachusetts; Henry Morgenthau, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson.

The President spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and fellow citizens, I echo the words of the Chairman of the meeting. We are living in a very serious period of the world's history, and therefore, it seems to me especially incumbent upon us that we should, so far as possible, search every question to the heart. And when I think of speaking of business question to the heart it seems to me that there are some very large reckonings which have too often been left out of the account. When you think of the ultimate foundations of business you must go to the things that lie in the conditions of the national life and that the particular conditions upon which successful vital business depends are the conditions which touch the daily life of the common mass—most of the people of the country.

Business is not a matter of organizing genius. Business is not wholly a matter of financial initiative. Business does not altogether consist of seeing the opportunity and trying to avail yourself of it. Business is founding deep sources of strength to draw from, and the deepest sources of strength for business, as for Government, are to be found in the general body of the people. Are they content? A people not contented does not express itself well. A people living under the proper physical conditions of people stunted in their growth or arrested in their vitality or hampered in their physical growth does not work well. Are they confident that they are living under conditions under which they will get justice and the right consideration of those who are put over them? If they suspect that they are being put upon, used, for the behoof of others, they will grudge every stroke of work that they do, and it is only because they must have bread for the mouths of those dependent upon them whom they love. The roots of business, my fellow citizens, lie deep in the hearts and thoughts and daily lives of the people who crowd about us every day on the streets and on the countryside.

The People Exploited.

And the thing that has disturbed the thought of a great many men in recent years in this country is that the general body of the people have got the impression that they are being exploited; that they are being used; that their vitality is being drawn upon in order that others might prosper, and they get the crumbs from the table. If that impression exists, it is a matter of comparative indifference whether it rests upon the truth or not. What I am constantly reminding myself of is that opinion is just as much a fact as any law of physical nature. If it has been wrongly created, it can be altered, but until it is altered it is something to deal with. It is the very atmosphere that every policy of government and of business must breathe, and this subtle opinion you will find sometimes lying deeply concealed in the unspoken thoughts of men.

I say this as a preface to saying this other thing. It is high time that we define what we mean when we say "progressive policy." We have had programs of progressive action put forth, and it is a very significant thing that almost every item of those programs had something to do with the welfare of the common ranks of men. Men have discovered that these things underlie politics, these feelings, these conditions of daily life with which obscure men are struggling, these burdens that obscure women are carrying, these intolerable burdens that little children are carrying. We have discovered that politics rest, in short, upon the human soul, and that you have to search there if your foundations are not to be laid upon quicksand, and therefore the only definition I can think of that covers the general character of progressive action is this, that it is a constant adjustment of the conditions of government and of society to the welfare of mankind.

Necessity for Adjustment.

I come here to suggest to you and the other business men of this country that it is vastly better for business that this adjustment should go continuously and equably and gradually forward than that it should be checked and these forces banked up against some unstable dam that presently will break and society be overrun and destroyed. The law of adjustment is the law of life; it is the law of physical life; it is the law of social life—a constant, subtle, infinitely varied adjustment to the environment in the world that never stands still amid conditions that are never stable. You hear men speak of this as being an age of transition. Every age is an age of transition. Everything grows old and has to be renewed; everything gets out of adjustment and has to be adjusted; everything gets out of alignment and has to be reassociated.

But my moral is that business cannot afford to let anything alone. When I hear business men say: "Let things alone," I understand that I am getting that counsel from a man that does not understand business. Every business that I ever knew of that was left alone decayed. Every business that was left too long in the hands of the same men decayed. You have got to be constantly putting in young blood, new blood, getting new points of view and new points of adjustment to the new conditions and the new age. The youngster sees things that you do not see, and, having a weather eye just as well as you have, he is trying to adjust that to what he is doing, to these things he sees and you have overlooked. You get into ruts, and the longer you stay in them the deeper the rut and the poorer the business.

Men of Too Small Vision.

The whole law of life for business is the life of progression. Stand still and you go to seed. Stand still and you decay. Now, one of the things that have been the utter with American business has been this. I am not saying this in any spirit of indictment. But the real trouble is that it has been under the direction of too small a body of men. We have a shorthand expression for that small body. We call it "Wall Street." Now, that isn't fair, because there are men in and about Wall Street who have a great deal of vision and wisdom and public spirit, and who don't intend to do anything but public service in the things they are undertaking. It is not a fair term, but we have adopted it—and we will have to use it. Because, there are other men in Wall Street who have no vision; who have no thought except of their own interest; who have no care for any part of government except to control it; who are not interested unless they are consulted; who do not believe that it is safe to do anything without consulting them; who do not believe that there is anybody outside of their circle who knows enough to conduct anything that exceeds the limits of a single parish.

I have been told again and again that it was a mistake for me not to call into counsel in public affairs the men who constitute what we have agreed to call "Wall Street," and I have again and again said this: If they would come in a spirit of co-operation they would be more than welcome. But they always come in a spirit of resistance, not only, but advising alterations in the plans which would defeat the plans. I am speaking by the book. This not generalization. They have a subtle genius for proposing seemingly immaterial changes, which would eventually lead to the defeat of the main objects of the legislation proposed. Do you wonder that I do not call them into consultation, and yet I tell you again that they will be welcome the moment they come to cooperate, and they will not be welcome until then.

Brains Burned Out as Brakes.

Why, the amount of genius that is expended in this country in resisting hopeful changes is one of the greatest indictments on the score of waste that this country has laid itself open to! Brains have been burned out acting as brakes. I solemnly protest that that is not the right use for the best gifts of the country.

I have been preaching this doctrine ever since I was a youngster and the chief advantage I find in being President of the United States is that you can get a hearing for things you have thought all your life. There ought not to be anything in a great office that makes an opinion better worth listening to than it was to begin with, but we have to take human affairs as they are, and I am very glad to avail myself of that artificial advantage. I have been telling men that I was not associated with, I have been telling men that when it was my business and when it was not my business, that they did not understand their business until they got into the air and therefore it seems to me that we have always not to put our ears to the ground, but our thought upon those intimate things that bind us all together as a human family.

I have seen some things within the last two or three weeks, my fellow-citizens, that have touched me very deeply in the great crowds that one encounters in going about in a season like this. I have seen poorly dressed women, tears streaming down their faces, holding up little children to me, as if they had discovered a friend, when, God knows, all I was trying to do was to be just. I hope I am their friend; I shall always try to be. But why should they pick me out? I can think of only one thing, they have thought that men in prominent places were not giving them any consideration at all, and the minute any one of us who is supposed to have influence shows that our heart beats with theirs and that we regard them as like ourselves in all that touches their welfare, the strength of the body or of the mind, they come to us with tears in their faces and outstretched arms and thank God for a friend.

If you want to draw all there is in a man out of him, like him, love him, do something for him. I have had some very illuminating experiences as a teacher. I have put the best brains I had into my college lectures, but mighty seldom have I had anybody come who had been my pupil and thank me for the lecture. I have had the great satisfaction of having men who had studied under me thank me, but it was not for that; it was for something I had done that had touched them individually, and something I had brought to them to guide them as individuals; and I found out at last that that was the whole secret of what moves the body politic. It is this sense of contact, of being understood, of being treated just the way the other fellows are treated, and the whole people just as much interested in you as they are in those who are more powerful than you; and that is the source of business strength.

I believe in parties. I believe that parties are the only instrumentality by which we can manage the necessary concert of united action, but I do not believe in parties used for partisan purposes. I hope that every time that a party is used for its own sake every thoughtful man in the United States will vote against it. But if it is trying to serve the interests of the whole people, if it really has a heart that sympathizes with the whole people, why, then, it deserves the confidence of the nation so long as it is doing that, so long as it is not seeking guidance from those who wish to control, but acting in sympathy with those who wish to live. Life is an ephemeral thing at best, we shall all pass from the stage presently; but I think that we will all agree that we would like to leave a better stage than that we came upon; I think you will all like to think that by our example, by our efforts, by our concert of action, we have purified the life of a great nation and made it lift its eyes with confidence again to those visions which it saw in the days of its birth.

COOPER UNION PACKED.

Enthusiastic Throng Cheers the President for Five Minutes.

An audience that packed Cooper Union to the limit of its capacity fought its way into the hall to hear President Wilson last night. It was a most enthusiastic throng and when the meeting opened cheered for five minutes to show its approval of the President and his Administration.

Men in the great crowd compared him to Abraham Lincoln and called him "Woodrow," just as if they had known him all their lives. Those in the audience swept the police from their feet when the President concluded his speech in their eagerness to get close to him, grasp his hand, and pledge him their votes. The President was deeply affected by the warmth of the welcome, and he said that he had never faced a more interesting audience, certainly he never had talked to one which was more heartily in sympathy with him.

Race to Get Seats.

The meeting had been arranged for first voters, but when the doors were opened shortly after 10 o'clock the first voters had to race like college sprinters to beat their elders, who have voted not once but many times. Everybody wanted a front seat, and the result was that in the first rush about fifty of the chairs in the front of the house collapsed.

When finally the police cleared that part of the hall the chairs were only a mass of splinters. The President with a smile watched his admirers as they struggled good naturedly for places of vantage from which to hear the message he brought them.

The President arrived at the Union at 10:15 o'clock, just as the rush into the hall was at its height. His two daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. McAdoo, the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, came into the hall just ahead of him. With the President was Mrs. Wilson.

Street Crowd Cheers President.

The thousands who thronged the streets outside the building gave a great cheer, which announced to those in the hall that the President was coming.

Those who had gained seats and those who were still fighting for them saw the President at about the same time. The struggle for seats ceased temporarily and everybody began to cheer. It kept up until the President reached the stage and took his seat. Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, who presided, used only a few words in presenting the President.

"He's a regular Abraham Lincoln!" a loud-voiced admirer shouted as the President stepped forward to begin his speech.

That started a new demonstration. When it stopped the President said:

"It is a very great privilege to stand before an audience like this one. It is an audience for the most part of young men, and that makes it especially interesting to me, for all my life I have been dealing with young men.

"I have always tried to impress upon those who are young not to stay young too long but to take life seriously. The most interesting thing about being an American citizen is that the Government and the life of the nation itself is represented in every one of its citizens."

The President then called attention to the fact that the citizenship of the United States was drawn from the citizenship of every other nation of the world.

Would Recreate American Spirit.

"The thing," he added, "that we want to accomplish is the recreation of the American spirit. The best thing about our great citizenship is that it is composed of those who invited themselves to our shore. They came here to drink in that spirit which is at the foundation of America, namely, that every man is entitled to a chance according to his character and abilities and that no set of men and that no unfair circumstances shall be permitted to stand in the way of his enjoyment of those privileges."

Next the President referred to certain divisions which, he said, had arisen in American life, divisions, he added, which must be closed. Among these divisions, he declared, was that one which divided the men who controlled the industries of this country from those whose labor developed those industries.

"The only way to close the gap," he said, "is by the stretching of hands across that gap."

The spirit of the nation, said President Wilson, must be the spirit of comradeship and the spirit of equal men, not "the spirit of employes."

"The task before us," the President continued, "is a task of understanding. In the last few years a small group of men who once controlled the Government have been looking out on business. The thing we must show them is that the representatives of the people can run this Government better than the representatives of the interests."

"Down with Wall Street!" a man in the audience shouted, and the crowd cheered in approval.

"We do not wish to destroy," the President said when the man in the audience uttered his opinion of Wall Street, "but rather to make them members of the society."

The President mentioned Lincoln at this point in his speech and called attention to the fact that once in civil war days Lincoln had spoken in Cooper Union. He mentioned the "great heart" of the martyred President and the crowd cheered again.

"The wholesome blood of the country," the President added, "is running now, and let no man impede that wholesome circulation. I appreciate you," he said in conclusion, "on being young. I wish that I had the years that you have to look forward to, years in which to fight, for purposes such as the purposes for which I love to fight at this present time.

"We may, we will win on Nov. 7. But it will be a victory which we must repeat again two years hence and again four years hence, when other candidates are before you. We want to be ready for all the Novembers and so work that we will have an America which will be a blessing to our children and our children's children."

RECEPTION PLEASES WILSON.

President Regards Welcome Here as Good Campaign Augury.

The President spent an arduous day in New York yesterday. In addition to making his three speeches, he held several political conferences, visited Democratic National Headquarters, and greeted thousands of persons.

He reached the Grand Central Terminal at 9 o'clock in the morning, after traveling all night from Buffalo, and left for Shadow Lawn on board the naval yacht Mayflower at 11 o'clock in the evening. Everywhere, in the halls in which he spoke and on the streets through which he drove, he and Mrs. Wilson were greeted by cheering crowds, which reached the highest pitch of enthusiasm in the big parade before the speech in Madison Square Garden.

The day marked the climax of the President's campaign for re-election—a fight which has taken him on four trips into the Middle West, and which has given six cities a chance to welcome him: Omaha, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and New York.

Mr. Wilson's personal compaign away from Shadow Lawn has been governed by a determination to avoid direct reference to political issues, with a "dignified discussion of public questions in a nonpartisan way," but the Democratic leaders believe that his speeches have none the less proved most effective in advancing the political interests of the Administration. The President left New York last night feeling thoroughly satisfied with his reception in every part of the country which he had visited.

He was met at the Grand Central Station by National Chairman Vance McCormick, who stayed with the Presidential party all day, and Colonel E. M. House. Mr. McCormick was feeling in an especially happy mood as he pressed forward to grasp the President's hand. "It looks fine," he said.

"We're with You, Woody!"

Several hundred persons had managed to elude the guards and make their way into the train shed beside the President's train. Among them were a number of railroad men, one of whom swung a track walker's lantern and led a hearty cheer for "Woodrow." Another man shouted, "We're with you, Woody! You're appreciated!" as the President neared the exit, and another cheer followed. An enthusiastic crowd which numbered thousands was waiting in the concourse, and the secret service men and police had great difficulty in getting the Presidential party through to the automobiles waiting for them.

The President, with Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, who have been with the President on the trip, were driven directly to the New York Yacht Club dock on East Twenty-third Street, where they put off in a launch to the Mayflower, moored in the East River. Colonel House and Mr. McCormick accompanied the President on board for a conference, and a few minutes later Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the navy yard, came alongside and boarded the yacht to pay his respects to the President. Colonel House and Mr. McCormick came ashore at 11 o'clock.

At 12:30 the President and the members of his party were brought to the dock in the yacht tender to proceed up to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they attended the luncheon given by the Wilson Business Men's National League. Traffic was halted as they passed up Fifth Avenue, and both when they entered and left the hotel the sidewalks were packed with people eager to catch a glimpse of them, and the windows of all the buildings around were thronged. The President's appearance was everywhere the signal for an outburst of cheering.

Visits Democratic Headquarters.

After the luncheon the party drove rapidly up Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street, where they turned east. At Democratic National Headquarters in the Forty-second Street building the party got out, and the President remained in the offices for twenty minutes holding an informal reception for the men who are conducting his campaign for re-election. Mr. McCormick served as a committee of introduction. From the Forty-second Street building the President drove to the headquarters of the Publicity Division of the Democratic National Committee at the Craftsman Building, 8 East Thirty-ninth Street, where he held a similar reception.

Mr. Wilson then returned to the Mayflower, where he remained working on his speeches until it was time for him to go to Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Wilson, in the meantime, made a little shopping tour and attended the bazaar at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

McCOMBS ON AMERICANISM.

In Garden Speech He Says Democratic Party Is One of Performance.

This is the speech William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, made at Madison Square Garden last night:

"I do not think that you expect a very long address from me. I think that you came here, as I came here, to hear the next President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. For the past two and a half months I have gone over this State speaking about Democratic peace and prosperity. In the meantime I have been reading the papers carefully to see what issues Mr. Hughes would develop; and as an American citizen I think I have a right to complain of Mr. Hughes. There are Republicans in the audience, and I want to call your attention to a few facts.

"The immortal Abraham Lincoln had a program. He developed it. He argued it. And the American people twice made him President of the United States. The soldier statesman Grant, a Republican, had a program, Mr. Chairman. He developed it. He argued it. And the serious thinking people of this American Republic made him President of the United States. The martyred McKinley had a program. He presented it. He argued it. He seriously insisted upon it. He was elected President of these United States. So our Mr. Roosevelt. So our Mr. Taft. And however much we may have disagreed with them in principle, they were elected by your votes, and I think, you as thinking Americans are entitled to insist upon a program being presented to you. They have no right to insist upon your voting for people who merely want to get into office.

"Do you know what they are doing? They want you to fill in a blank check and let them make out the amount after election. Can you, my friends, can you Republicans, be insulted in that way? This election involves a very homely question. Are you going to maintain that which you have for to hold is just as important as to have. Or are you going to fly to those agencies of which you know naught? That is your question tonight. Let me call your attention to the fact in the few brief moments that I am up to address you that the Democratic Party is a party of performance, of promise. For example, for 100 years the question of child labor, the question of industrial freedom for children, was agitated in this country; and particular in which the Democratic Party put on the statute books lay in the pigeonholes in the Senate and the House through three Republican Administrations. The Democratic Party has released little children from industrial slavery.

"I call your attention to the fact that the Republican Party has taken up this issue and that issue and the other and dropped them with equal celerity during this campaign. It reminds me of the story in 'Alice in Wondeland' that characterizes little look where the girl mounted seven horses at the same time and simultaneously rode off in seven different directions.

"Mr. Hughes a week ago, as I saw in a paper, I think in Buffalo, where I was speaking, said he was going to cut loose. In these last two weeks I have continued to wonder, Mr. Chairman, what Mr. Hughes was going to cut loose from. Theodore Roosevelt, who snorts flame in his speeches war and who thus far has made up most of the spoken opinions for Mr. Hughes? No, not yet. Mr. Taft, who has agreed with President Wilson in all of his foreign policies, in finance? He cannot do that. Special privilege? Will he cut loose from that? One rarely cuts from one's angel. Then my Republican opponent, Mr. Calder, should cut loose with something.

"They have said a great deal about Americanism in this campaign. That is not an issue. Every man, no matter where he was born, no matter of what descent, if he is an American citizen is for America.

"I would like to address you further upon this issue of Americanism. I shall leave this thought with you as I go—let us make Americanism practical. Let us see that this flag is respected in every port in all the world. Let us see that every pound of American freight, every American communication, every American life, is safe under this flag."

MRS. WILSON VISITS BAZAAR.

Song and Salute by Women Mark Her Arrival at 69th Armory.

Although President Wilson was unable yesterday to attend the Sixty-ninth Regiment Relief Fund Bazaar, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Samuel Seabury paid a visit to the armory. They were entertained by Mme. Marie Narelle and a mixed chorus from the Bohemian Church of New York, who sang "The Soul of Old Glory," the words of which were composed by Miss Lucy Cleveland, cousin of President Cleveland.

During the recital a series of events from American history were shown in moving pictures. Judge Seabury in a short address described the patriotic program and the applause that greeted it was typical of the spirit of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth."

Mrs. Wilson was received with military honors by the depot battalion, and a special company of the American Women's League for Defense, clad in khaki training camp costumes, stood at attention and saluted her as she passed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Puck says:

If you want honorable Peace and continued Prosperity

VOTE FOR WILSON

If you want war and all its horrors

VOTE THE HUGHES-ROOSEVELT TICKET

ADVERTISEMENT.

President Wilson

Will deliver his last speech of the present campaign at

SHADOW LAWN

TOMORROW at 2:30 P. M.

The day has been set apart for the people of his home State, New Jersey. It will be

Old Home Day

The Hudson County Democracy invites New Jersey men and women to accompany them on their

SPECIAL TRAIN

From Exchange Place, Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M.

Round Trip Fare, $1.00.

PRESIDENT IN CROWD CLIMBS FIRE ESCAPE

Continued from Page 1.

estimated it at 40,000. The Inspector was a Captain of police in the Tenderloin District when the famous Bryan meeting was held in 1896, and he said he did not believe last night's crowd was as large as on that historic occasion.

A great deal of the lack of organization in handling the crowd was observable in Twenty-seventh Street. This street had been kept comparatively clear of people, since the President and his party were to reach the Garden by way of it. Several hundred men and women, newspaper men, and persons holding tickets managed to get through the police lines. They filled the street in front of the door by which the President was to enter, and from time to time the police, seemingly almost as numerous as the crowd, pushed them back on the sidewalk.

Sometimes the cards permitting newspaper men to pass through all police lines were honored and at other times the reporters were driven back with the crowd. Once, when the police were clearing the street after the President had entered the Garden, a mounted police officer rode on the sidewalk and drove the crowd toward Madison Avenue with his horse. Inspector Schmitterberger saw him, however, and stopped the Cossack-like manoeuvre.

Immediately the President had entered, the police began clearing the north street and Madison Avenue. A large motor truck stood in front of the Garden, and from the rear of this it had been planned President Wilson would address the overflow when he had finished his main address.

The truck was moved and the police formed in lines from the north door to the truck, but when the flock of automobiles bearing the President and his party swung into Madison Avenue the Secret Service men in the vanguard machine shouted at the Inspector that there would be no outside speech. The main door of the Garden was pouring out its multitudes into the avenue, and through these the cars swung south and headed for Cooper Union.

Inspector Morris, in discussing the trouble that had arisen in handling the crowds, blamed the management for not opening the Garden doors sooner. He said it was 7 o'clock before they were finally opened, and that he himself had been forced to go to the employes' entrance in Fourth Avenue to enter the building.

One of the most exciting incidents of the campaign befell the President when he attempted to address a crowd of 15,000 persons in front of Cooper Union at the close of his address within the hall. When the President reached the east side meeting place shortly after 10 o'clock a crowd of perhaps 5,000 was awaiting him. The hall was practically full before the party arrived, and immediately it had entered there was a wild scramble for the two front doors. Several hundred succeeded in jamming their way through before the police succeeded in closing them.

But it was when the President emerged less than half an hour later that the greatest excitement was manifest. The crowd meanwhile had been augmented by thousands who had flocked down on subway and "L" trains from the Garden meeting, and a cheering mass filled Cooper Square when the President mounted the flag-draped stand before the hall.

Inspector O'Brien had about 200 policemen here and these formed a semi-circle about the stand. The moment the President appeared on the platform there was a mighty rush to get within sound of his voice. The police, now formed four deep across the front of the stand, which was raised above the heads of the crowd, pushed with all their force in an effort to keep a clear space in front of the platform. But the strength of the throng couldn't be coped with and the police were crushed back against the platform.

The mob was cheering now, and above it stood the President, his head bared, his hands outstretched for silence. The roar of approval from the elevated trains and wheeled surface cars added to the hubbub, which continued at least five minutes.

By that time those in the front ranks had so exhausted themselves that they gave up the struggle, while others were thrown bodily to the sides of the stand by the policemen. During all this pandemonium the President stood smiling, endeavoring to quiet the multitude. If the sight of the mob surging at his feet made him uneasy he did not betray it by look or action, or by word when he addressed the crowd briefly when quiet had been restored. But Mrs. Wilson, who stood at his right hand holding his high hat, was painly frightened by the demonstration.

30,000 IN PARADE CHEER PRESI

TAFT ASSAILS WILSON FOR ADAMSON BILL

Calls "Surrender of President and Congress to the Brotherhoods a Disgrace."

CLAIMS OF 1,600,000 IGNORED

Ex-President Asks Why 80 Per Cent. of Railway Workers Were Not Provided For.

Ex-President Taft, who spoke last night at the Republican campaign meeting at the Amsterdam Opera House in West Forty-fourth Street, after describing the passage of the Adamson bill, asserted that the "surrender" of President Wilson and Congress to the threats of the four brotherhoods and the speeding up of legislation under pressure was "a disgrace to the Government of the United States."

"President Wilson has said that his course in this matter was determined, not by votes, but by humanity," said Mr. Taft. "Now, humanity, as I understand it, is that which leads us to take steps to help the oppressed—to help the 'under dog.' If humanity was the motive, why were 80 per cent. of the railroad employes not included in the benefits of the bill? Why was no provision made for the 1,600,000 employes who receive much less than do the four brotherhoods. I am not dealing with the merits of the claims of the brotherhoods, which are made up of men who do skilful work and incur risk and deserve good wages, but the claims of the 1,600,000 were surely more meritorious. Why were they ignored?

"When a representative of the 1,600,000 went to President Wilson and tried to get him to include them in the Adamson bill, he did not have time to see them. When an amendment including them in the bill was introduced, it was beaten by direction of the President. Is it possible to escape the inference that the reason why only the 400,000 were included was that the President and Congress feared the threatened use of force by the 400,000, who were closely organized, and did not fear the 1,600,000, who were loosely organized, and that they bowed the knee to force and did not bow the knee to the more meritorious claim?"

Mr. Taft asserted that there was nothing in the Adamson bill to justify the name of an eight-hour law, and that it was solely intended to increase wages, notwithstanding efforts to make it look like a measure for reducing hours.

"Further than that," he said, "the bill is proving a great disappointment to many of those in whose behalf it was passed. There are many of them who work less than eight hours a day and work on a mileage basis. Under this law, their pay is bound to be calculated on an eight-hour basis, which constitutes an injury to them. It is quite natural that a bill passed under such conditions should prove to be what Mr Hughes has called it—a gold brick. No law drawn so hastily, passed under pressure, without time for examination for the detection of flaws—passed in fear of men who sat in the galleries with their watches in their hands marking the limit of time which Congress had to deliberate—could escape such defects."

After saying that President Wilson had gone into office pledged to respect the Civil Service laws, President Taft asserted that the Administration had engineered the deputy marshals and internal revenue collectors off the Civil Service list into the hands of Democrats and that the appointment of Fourth Class Postmasters had been manipulated so that the Democrats got the jobs, in defiance of Civil Service principles. After promising "pitiless publicity" in the conduct of affairs, President Wilson, according to the speaker, refused to permit the National Civil Service Association to examine the records which would show just how the Fourth Class Postmasters had been appointed. After charging that President Wilson had shifted his position on practically every question of importance which he had faced and that his present professions were no indications of what his future actions would be, Mr. Taft exclaimed:

"I don't know how you feel about it, but, oh, I get so tired of these trimmers in public office."

He then went on to defend the right to criticise the acts of the President of the United States and asserted that the Democrats who were now sensitive about attacks on the President were not sensitive on that point during the Taft Administration.

"In Charles Evans Hughes," he said, "the Republicans have a candidate who represents the highest ideal of offical courage. He is a man whose convictions have always guided his official course. No fear of political disadvantage or of losing office has ever controlled him. I do not say anything about anyone else, but no fear of losing office has ever controlled Charles Evans Hughes."

LAWYERS PRAISE WILSON.

League Cites Seven Reasons Why Its Members Are For President.

The Wilson and Marshall Lawyers' League, of which Alton B. Parker is Chairman, and which comprises in its membership many prominent lawyers of New York, made public yesterday the following reasons why it advocates the re-election of President Wilson:

1. His matchless Administration of efficiency, economy, and stability.
2. He has erected a banking system that will for all times prevent financial panics.
3. He signed the Adamson Eight-Hour bill because the people demanded it, and it was to their benefit.
4. The Wilson Administration has done more for preparedness in three years than the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft Administrations had done in sixteen years.
5. Prosperity will continue because the Wilson Administration has placed business on a sound financial basis.
6. Because of President Wilson's wise, far-seeing, and noble action, we are at peace with all the world.
7. The Wilson Administration has been one of virtue, honor, success, and glory, and the true American is proud of it.

The statement is signed by seventy-five lawyers, including George Gordon Battle, Jacob A. Cantor, Thomas W. Churchill, Bainbridge Colby, J. Hampden Dougherty, William B. Ellison, Edward E. McCall, former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Morgan J. O'Brien, Peter B. Olney, and Samuel Untermyer.

DENY BIG WALL ST. FUND.

Bankers Say No Eleventh-Hour Call for Hughes Funds Has Been Made.

A report that an eleventh-hour effort was being made to raise more than $1,000,000 in Wall Street, to be used to advertise Hughes's claims on the voters, was not taken seriously by bankers who would have felt slighted had such an effort been made without an invitation of their support.

A number of wealthy men, it was learned, have increased earlier contributions by generous gifts in the last few days, on the plea that several hundred thousand dollars could be used to advantage in newspaper and billboard advertising in the final days of the campaign, but no widespread canvass has been made, and several houses known to be strongly Republican reported that they had not been asked to help the movement.

HUGHES WINS STRAW VOTE.

N. Y. U. Faculty and Students Give Republican 144 to 115 for Wilson.

Faculty and students of New York University and of the College and Engineering School in a straw ballot yesterday voted as follows: Hughes, 144; Wilson, 115; Benson, 28; Hanly, 3; Reimer, 2; Whitman, 156; Seabury, 90; Lee, 8. Not many of the Faculty voted, but of those who did the majority were for Hughes and Whitman.

There is more political agitation at University Heights this year than ever before. The Democratic League is headed by Professor Charles G. Shaw, head of the Department of Philosophy, while the Republican interests are under the supervision of Assistant Professor Charles E. Tonsor of the Department of English.

THE COLONEL HERE TONIGHT

Expected to Make His Most Vigorous Speeches on the East Side.

Colonel Roosevelt's last speech in this city during the present campaign will be delivered tonight. He will return from Ohio today and will speak in the evening, first at Cooper Union and afterward, briefly, at the National Theatre, Second Avenue and Houston Street.

Republicans were looking forward eagerly to these speeches yesterday, as it was reported they were to be the Colonel's most vigorous addresses of the campaign.

ANSWERED, SAYS BRYAN.

Declares "Dumba Memorandum" Story Has Been Dealt With.

Special to The New York Times.

McCOOK, Neb., Nov. 2.—When William J. Bryan was asked today about the questions put to him by letter by Gifford Pinchot in regard to a memorandum on submarine warfare, alleged to have been agreed to between Bryan and Ambassador Dumba, the ex-Secretary declined to answer, saying he had already dealt with the matter in his speeches.

Mitchel Indorses O. L. Mills.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday indorsed the candidacy of Ogden L. Mills for re-election to the State Senate. In a letter made public by the Republican County Committee last night the Mayor said that Senator Mills had "made an excellent Senator, and a particularly excellent representative of the City of New York."

LATE TRAIN VEXES WOMEN STUMPERS

Hughes Boomers on the Last Night of Their Tour Blame Delay on Adamson Law.

SPECIAL RETURNS TONIGHT

Wife of Candidate Will Join Party at Newark and All Will Hear Colonel Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH THE WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Due in New York tomorow night at 7:45 o'clock after their 11,075-mile transcontinental jaunt in behalf of the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes, the women campaigners spent the last day of their trip tidying up their Pullman boudoirs and wondering whether it was really Wilson sentiment among the trainmen that caused the special to be late and upset the schedule of meetings. The first meeting was set for Baltimore, but the train arrived just four and a half hours behind time. The orators tried to get together an eighteen-minute gathering, but without much success. Finally the speakers rushed back to the station, had a bite to eat, and gathered in the observation car to say unkind things about the locomotive enginemen influenced by the Adamson law.

At Wilmington, Del., the campaigners addressed about 500 persons who stood on the lawn of the Court House. The Chairman of this meeting was Governor Charles Miller, who in a brief speech praised the "consistency and courage" of the women. Those who spoke included Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Mary Antin.

When the train reached Trenton tonight the campaigners, accustomed to bands and other political properties, gazed from their cars and saw only a lone Wilson-buttoned brakeman and two trunks on the platform. Downstairs, however, waited several members of the local Reception Committee, and, under their guidance, the orators were escorted to waiting motor cars. An actual count of the welcoming Trentonians resulted as follows: One baggage transfer agent, three newsboys, twelve chauffeurs—with cars to rent and all for Hughes—and ten men, Republicans, who looked on silently.

The meeting was held in the Republican Club and 200 of the faithful applauded the entire roster of speakers. At Trenton, too, the train was behind time, and, to hold the crowd, former Congressman Ira Wood spoke.

Tonight the women rested in a hotel and in the morning they will hold street corner meetings here and in adjoining towns. At noon they will leave for Newark, where meetings will be held. Mrs. Hughes will be the guest of honor at a dinner in the Palace Hotel in Newark, and will accompany the train into New York.

The Women's Hughes train, which will arrive at the Pennsylvania Station tonight, will be met by a large reception committee. The campaigners will be taken in automobiles to the meeting at the National Theatre, Second Avenue and Houston Street, where Colonel Roosevelt will be the principal speaker, after the speech which the Colonel will deliver at Cooper Union.

SOCIALIST PREDICTS ELECTION OF HUGHES

Julius Gerber, Secretary of Party, Says Electoral Vote Will Be Close

Julius Gerber, the Secretary of the National Socialist Party, said yesterday that careful estimates received at the Socialist headquarters from Socialist workers in every State indicated the election of Hughes.

"Our reports, which are entirely unbiased," said Mr. Gerber, "seem to show that Hughes will be the next President. Ohio will go for Hughes. New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, will also probably go Republican. Indiana seems assured to the Democrats.

"There is more uncertainty in our reports on New York than on the other States. The appearances now are that Mr. Hughes will be elected by a narrow majority in the Electoral College, and the result would of course be changed if New York goes to Wilson. The popular vote will be closer than the electoral vote, and it is possible that Mr. Wilson may poll a slightly larger popular vote than Mr. Hughes and still be defeated.

"In this election the Socialist Party is taking votes away from the Republicans and the Democratic Party is taking votes which ought to be cast for the Socialist Party. A large proportion of the honest Progressives of 1912 will vote for Benson. The Republicans who would not stand for the Republican machine in 1912 as a rule are dissatisfied with Hughes and do not care for Wilson, so they will increase the Socialist vote.

"We expect a Socialist vote this year of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. I would put the figure at 1,500,000 or 600,000 more than in 1912. We believe that we have a good chance to elect eight or nine Socialist Congressmen. Meyer London's re-election seems to be a certainty and Morris Hillquit is likely to be elected to Congress from this city. Eugene Debs has a very good chance to go to Congress from Terre Haute, Ind.

"Our reports from Oklahoma indicate that we are the strongest of the three parties in the greater part of the State and are likely to elect three Congressmen and possibly to control the electoral vote of that State. We expect to elect Victor Berger and Gaylord from Milwaukee. We may have one Socialist Congressman from Indiana. Our workers in Nevada are enthusiastic over the chances of electing Grant Miller a Senator, but I regard that as unlikely."

SINGING HUGHES SONGS NOW

Columbus Glee Club Leaves Its Burton Collection in Ohio.

The Columbus Glee Club, an Ohio singing club organized when General U. S. Grant was running for President, and which has sung for Republican candidates in many parts of the country ever since, arrived here yesterday to stay until the end of the campaign. It brought fifty members, and promptly divided into two bands, each of which sang yesterday afternoon and evening at Republican meetings.

They didn't sing the songs they used at Chicago last June, however, when Theodore E. Burton of Ohio was trying to get the nomination. Late in the afternoon they all assembled at Republican National Headquarters and sang their new Hughes songs. One which made a great hit was a song inviting "all good Republicans" to "Hughes's chicken dinner." Chairman William R. Willcox of the National Committee made them an address of welcome. Tonight they will sing at the Roosevelt meeting at Cooper Union; tomorrow night at the Hughes meeting at Madison Square Garden.

ROOSEVELT ASSAILS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Colonel "Registers a Protest" Against Mr. Wilson's Actions "for Partisan Advantage."

STIRS CLEVELAND CROWDS

Charges "Misuse of the Militia and the Diplomatic Service"—Questions His Fight Declaration.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—Attacking President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico and the President's Buffalo speech, Colonel Roosevelt tonight addressed an audience which packed Central Armory. He also addressed an overflow meeting, speaking from the City Hall steps to a crowd which jammed East Sixth Street.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived here at 7:30 o'clock and was escorted to the armory by a large torchlight parade. The streets were crowded with spectators who cheered the former President. At the armory he received an ovation which lasted four minutes and forty seconds. Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, ex-Governor Post of Porto Rico, and Mayor Harry Davis preceded Colonel Roosevelt on the program.

Colonel Roosevelt assailed the alleged remarks of Secretary of War Baker concerning the soldiers in Washington's army, and told the big audience that he was glad to present his plea for support for Charles E. Hughes. In referring to President Wilson's Buffalo address and the Democratic Administration's attitude toward Mexico, he said:

"I want to register my protest against Mr. Wilson's misuse of the militia and the diplomatic service for partisan advantage. If the President says we are in ignorance of our foreign relations, he is bound to enlighten us. If he doesn't tell us now, there must be some reason for it. He says:

"'We are not afraid to fight for something as big as an American ideal.' What does that mean? Does it mean he wouldn't fight for a murdered baby? There were 103 babies on board the Lusitania. Is there anything bigger in American ideals? He sent Boyd and Adair into Mexico and left them. He wouldn't back them up.

"What does Mr. Wilson mean by being bigger than American ideals? What can be bigger than protecting men and women born under the American flag or naturalized under it?"

Colonel Roosevelt left after the meeting for the East.

In his speech in Memorial Hall, Toledo, this afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"I am here in no partisan sense. I am appealing to all good citizens to save the country from ruin. I believe in certain reforms, but before we can work reforms within the nation we have got to be sure that we have got a nation.

"There is another principle that we cannot too jealously guard, and that is that we see to it that our public servants mean what they say and keep their promises after election. We must protect ourselves from men who say one thing at one time and another thing at another time, and do none of these things none of the time. President Wilson has unexampled switching facilities.

"The first duty of any Government is to protect the lives of its people. Mr. Wilson has said that he is too proud to fight. I saw the other day by a Wilson paper that he has said that there may be circumstances under which he might fight and the things he is willing to fight for.

"Mr. Wilson says he is going to do some fine things in the future. Do it now, Mr. Wilson, or keep still."

STRAW VOTE OF SOLDIERS.

Partial Poll at McAllen Shows Majority for Hughes.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 2.—In a straw ballot taken near the camps of the New York Division today under the supervision of Major E. W. Dayton, representing the New York Republican State Committee, Mr. Hughes received 876 votes and Mr. Wilson 430, showing a majority of 446 for Hughes. No count was kept by organizations, and those who took the vote were disappointed that a larger number were not cast for the Republican candidate.

Votes were cast by men from most of the large units, except the Second Field Artillery. As many companies were out patrolling and many soldiers in camp were on special details, only about one-fifth of the number of votes in the total registration were cast.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

800,000,000 Sold Yearly

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

ALBODON.

Why Do You Brush Your Teeth?

You brush your teeth, not because it is customary or a habit, but *to keep them clean.*

It stands to reason that the dental cream that will clean your teeth best is that one which contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties.

ALBODON is that Dental Cream

Trial tube free on request to

ALBODON CO., 154 W. 18th St., N.Y.

$3.00 Round Trip

BALTIMORE

The Monumental City

WASHINGTON

The Capital of the Nation

SUNDAYS

November 5, December 3

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:50 P. M.; Baltimore 6:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.

Pennsylvania R.R.

AUTHORITATIVE.

Good, strong binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

"*Truly* a Cigar"

Every moment someone, somewhere, is changing from strong tobacco to this mild cigar. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢. 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

(Reprinted from the "Daily Trade Record.")

Stein-Bloch Clothes Shown in 2,000 Movies

Is Part of Nation-Wide Movement for Better Clothes.

The prosperity of the nation, coupled with the "Dress Up" movement, has brought out many and varied methods of stimulating men and young men to give closer attention to their personal appearance.

And now comes the moving picture, the Pathé Weekly, as a public educator of correct dress for young men. This week, in 2,000 leading picture theatres throughout the country, a film is being shown entitled "Men's Smart Clothes."

The Movie Tale at John David's.

The film starts with a view of two young men hesitating before the show window of John David, of New York City, and, being attracted by the garments displayed, decide to enter the store. After stating their mission, the clerk brings out different styles of coats, including the "Ennyweather" model, and also several suits, the coats of which are tried on and inspected.

Models Carefully Selected to Show Best American Ideas.

The Pathé firm, in selecting Stein-Bloch Clothes, was particular to select those which would reflect the styles favored by the typical American of the better class. The models selected were distinctly American in design and made from the best American fabrics. Clothes that are refined and not radical in cut will be shown weekly and continued indefinitely.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

These three popular prices

$20, $23 and $25

afford a range of choice in

Saks-Made Suits

not generally obtainable in "popular" selections

A "popular" price usually implies limitations. But not at Saks'. Any time we find it necessary to cut down on assortments in popular-priced clothes we'll cut out popular-priced clothes altogether. Until that time you can look to Saks' to lead the way in popular-priced values and in popular-priced varieties.

¶ We can give you better values in popular-priced suits because we make them ourselves, from bench to you.

¶ We can give you better varieties because we do our own choosing, and base our selections of models and materials on Metropolitan tastes and tendencies.

¶ And we can give you better tailoring and better style because as a result of our Maker-to-Wearer methods we are able to buy better tailoring talent than is usually employed on popular-priced propositions.

At $20, $23 and $25

We can show you models and materials, and values which you cannot duplicate in any other shop.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD"

Quality of Hurley Shoes results from years of experience in shoemaking.

The work of expert shoemakers and the use of the best leathers only have earned the reputation they enjoy.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart. With or without arch support. Fall styles now ready in all leathers, including the latest Cordovan shades.

$6 to $10

HURLEY SHOES

1434 Broadway, 1237 Broadway, 1177 Broadway, 7 Astor House, 183 Broadway, Broadway 39-41 Cortlandt St.

Factory—Rockland, Mass.

Masterpieces of Men's Neckwear

Direct from Paris

THEY have all the deft French touches of rich restraint, created by master designers with the genius of the painter.

They are the gems of scarfdom—as rare as gems in number (of some there are only four scarfs in existence); as rich, refined and surprising in colorings.

But—superlative scarfs are beyond the superlatives of description!

Discovered by our Paris Furnishing Representative and brought over for war-barred Americans who formerly enjoyed "hunting down" these scarf treasures in Paris.

To see them is to enjoy a "snapshot" art education.

At 1.00 to 4.00

Men's Furnishing Shop — A Separate Shop On the Street Level

16 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—New York

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY (FRIDAY)

A Very Special Offering

OF

WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS

Priced for TODAY ONLY.

at *38.00*

About two hundred Suits have been assembled from the regular stock and included in this offering. The special price will obtain for today (Friday) only.

Included are all the varying types of the season's smartest suit fashions. Demi-tailored, tailleur simple and more dressy models with the fashionable large fur collars and deep cuffs.

These Suits are developed in BROADCLOTH, VELOURS, GABARDINES, VELVETEENS and MANNISH MATERIALS.

IF you're as finicky about your Suit as a "bud" about her first dance frock, come right in and boss every detail of your clothes. I'll halve hairs and count stitches to please you.

My Patch Pocket Sack, tailored to individual measure, must have my body-gracing fit and my thoroughbred style, or off with the clothes and off with the deal—$25.

Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats, $20 to $45, which are distinctively different, for they are turned out by my own journeymen tailors, not by "clothing operatives"—$20 to $45.

$20 *to* $45 *Suits and Overcoats to individual measure*

Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St.

18 Years On This Corner

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ON

"Our Nation's Crisis"

Cooper Union, TO-NIGHT

Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER, Presiding

Admission without ticket. All citizens who want light on the Crisis faced by the Nation, cordially invited to attend.

CHICKERING

Quarter Grand

THE perfect ideal for those desiring the utmost of tone and architectural beauty in a piano of small size. *In mahogany, $700*

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

Lord & Taylor Store

38th St. Fifth Avenue 39th St.

CARLSTROM FLIES 652 MILES ON TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

that the aeroplane circled the field, gaining height, until three minutes later, at 7:12½ New York time, Carlstrom started east, flying at about 2,000 feet.

With the arrival of the first three bulletins in THE TIMES office the bulletin service started. News agencies were notified and bulletins were sent out by taxicab messengers to fifteen leading hotels and department stores. Each noteworthy event in the progress of the flight was sent to twenty-five bulletin boards, including that of THE TIMES at Forty-third Street and Broadway. This service was maintained throughout the flight, the news reaching THE TIMES by telephone. It will be continued today, when Carlstrom will leave Hammondsport at about 6 A. M.

Carlstrom left Chicago with a favoring five-mile wind from the west, the telephone operators reported, and they said he was out of sight a minute and a half after leaving the field. Then came reports in rapid succession from Blue Island, Ill., Harvey, Ill., and Hammond, Ind., twenty miles from Chicago, where it was noted that Carlstrom had passed eight and a half minutes after starting.

Gary, Ind., reported six minutes later, and then followed closely Hobart, Chesterton, Laporte, and North Liberty, Ind. Wauseon was the first town in Ohio to report the aviator. Then followed Maumee, Huron, Oak Harbor, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Lorain, Painesville, Geneva, and other towns so rapidly that the map of Ohio seemed to be passing under the eye like a moving picture film. Cleveland apparently missed the flier because of smoke and mist, although thousands crowded the roofs hoping for a glimpse.

Lands at Erie.

At 11:20 A. M.—Carlstrom had now entered the zone of Eastern time—Erie, Penn., reported, that he had passed to the south at a great height. There was a lapse in the bulletins here, but presently came word that Carlstrom had turned back when a few miles south of Erie and landed at 11:27 o'clock at the circus grounds at Beach and Thirtieth Streets.

One of the first to reach the circus grounds was the telephone company observer, who found Carlstrom working over the motor. According to the report telephoned to THE TIMES, Carlstrom told the observer the pipe leading from the gasoline tank to the carburetor had shaken loose at the point where it is joined by a nut. The trouble was only slight, he said, but he did not consider it wise to take chances, and had come down. Carlstrom said that the motor was doing all that could be expected, and that he was anxious to get to New York by 6 o'clock.

Bulletins then began to arrive rapidly from Erie. Carlstrom said he needed gasoline and went to get it. He said he expected to start at about 12:35. At 12:32 a thirty-four mile wind blowing from the northeast was reported from Erie. Then the crowds began to arrive at the circus grounds. Local Manager Young of the Bell Telephone Company telephoned for the police, who at 12:45 formed lines to hold the crowds back from the aeroplane. Carlstrom returned with fifty gallons of gasoline at 1:11 P. M., and at 1:45, when he had filled the tank, he was notified that Chicago wanted to talk to him in answer to a call he had sent in. He was hurried in an automobile to the nearest telephone in a small grocery a quarter of a mile away.

At 2:07 Carlstrom returned to the aeroplane and started the motor at 2:23 P. M. Six minutes later he ran the machine along the ground for 150 yards, stopped, jumped out, letting the motor run, and instructed volunteers from the crowd how to assist him in getting away. The second start was successful, and at 2:34 P. M. he rose, with 5,000 persons cheering.

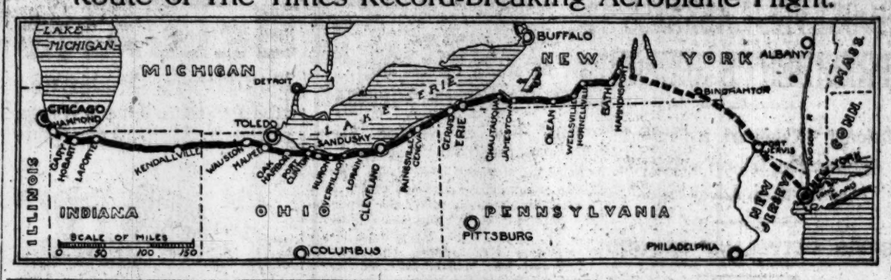
Sherman, New York, the first city to report him in this State, announced his passage at 2:53, and nine minutes later Chautauqua said he had passed over so high that he was scarcely visible. Jamestown reported at 3:06, followed ten minutes later by Randolph.

Salamanca had received warning of Carlstrom's approach, and at first glimpse every whistle in the city shrieked. He passed over Salamanca at 3:22. Then came Allegheny, Olean, Friendship, Wellsville, and Hornell, the latter place at 3:56.

Elmira called THE TIMES shortly after this and said that inquiries were being received from all directions asking about the progress of the flight. The observer there reported that all Elmira was waiting for Carlstrom and that the people were out "in droves."

Carlstrom, however, kept on his northerly course and did not pass near enough to Elmira to be seen. At 4:24 Hammondsport sent a report, which was soon confirmed, that Carlstrom had landed a mile and a half outside the town, and, on account of impending darkness, would stay over night and resume his flight at 6 o'clock this morning.

Route of The Times Record-Breaking Aeroplane Flight.



VICTOR CARLSTROM.

THE START FROM CHICAGO.

Off Prettily and Swiftly Just as the Sun Was Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—Perhaps a score of hardy aviation enthusiasts, besides the reporters, photographers, watchmen, and mechanics whose duties took them to the Army Aviation Field on the remote southwestern edge of Chicago before dawn this morning, saw Carlstrom fly away on the start of his journey. The aviator left his rooms at the Auditorium at 3:30, accompanied by Charles B. Kirkham, who represented the Curtiss Company at this end of the flight; Art Smith, the American aviator, and Count Zucs, an Austrian flier, and drove down to the field, stopping on the way for a dish of dried apples and a ham sandwich at a dairy lunch.

A caravan of automobiles carrying officials of the telephone company, reporters, and others coming down to the field, jolted and bumped their way over the hummocks in the roads leading to the hangars in the darkness just before daybreak, with their searchlights flashing far ahead over the prairie, until they drew up in line behind the buildings of the army station.

In front of the hangars mechanics with lanterns and electric torches were going over the biplane, tightening screws here and there, making sure that the gasoline and oil and water were sufficient, but somehow overlooking the one loose nut that ultimately caused all the trouble. While they were puttering about the biplane there gathered gradually about the stove in the corrugated iron headquarters building a group of flying fans who had come down to see Carlstrom's start.

Bag of Mail for New York.

About 100 letters and 600 postal cards, brought to the field by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who collected the mail, were given over to Fred B. Havill, a special clerk of the mailing department of the Chicago Post Office, who dumped the lot upon three boards, precariously fastened together on trestles, and began the process of canceling the stamps with a hand canceler.

The sheet of aluminium closing the remainder of the front cockpit of the machine—the space left for the passenger, which in this aeroplane was partially filled up by the projection of the enormous gasoline tank—was taken off by the mechanics and into the front cockpit were dropped Carlstrom's suitcase and a bundle of Chicago newspapers of this morning's issue.

Then the big machine, which had been facing north, just in front of and looking into the doors of the hangars, was pushed out into the field, perhaps a hundred yards away from the buildings, just as dawn was beginning to make the field light enough for safe movement and to render unnecessary the glare of automobile searchlights in which the mechanics, busy on the aeroplane, had been working.

By this time a considerable crowd had assembled and nearly everybody was hurried and excited except Carlstrom, who went about deliberately setting his affairs in order. Captain Joseph C. Morrow and Lieutenant Arthur R. Christie, the army officers in charge of the aviation field, were there with their civilian instructors; the Aero Club of Illinois, owner of the field, was represented by Charles Dickinson, the President; James Stephens, First Vice President; Glenn Muffley, and Walter Brock. Three women were among the spectators, Miss Mabel Pattee of Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. John C. Metzger of Chicago, who motored down to the field with her husband, and Mrs. Marjorie Stinson, the aviatrice.

Peary's Present Fails to Fit.

Carlstrom put on the heavy buff leather coat and puttees on which he relied for protection against the cold. The suit given to him by Admiral Peary had to be left behind at the last moment because its fit was not altogether perfect. Then he slung his binoculars and the can containing two hot sandwiches over his shoulder and strolled out to the machine, where the mechanics were still at work. The mail bag delayed Carlstrom's departure for perhaps ten minutes because the lock which the Chicago Post Office sent out stuck and required much hammering.

Fades Into the Saffron East.

At last the mail bag was locked, held for a moment in front of the cameras, and then dropped in on top of Carlstrom's suitcase in the forward cockpit. The aluminium sheet was replaced, a packet of films containing photographs taken for THE TIMES was hastily wrapped and handed to Carlstrom, who thrust it into his pocket.

Captain Morrow Kirkham, Theodore C. Macauley, and one or two other friends shook hands with the aviator and gave him their wishes for a successful flight; then everybody stepped back from around the machine. The blocks in front of the wheels were dragged away and the aeroplane slowly moved forward over the frosted prairie into the blue shadows of the southwest, not toward New York, but toward St. Louis.

For eighteen seconds, according to Mr. Stephens, who was timing the flight for the Aero Club, the aeroplane skimmed the prairie, and then, at 6:00½ o'clock, rose with astonishing grace for a machine of such unusual weight and clumsy appearance. Carlstrom mounted steadily to perhaps 1,000 feet, swept around to the west in a great circle, and then turned east, flying perhaps a quarter of a mile north of the field.

Slowly the aeroplane faded into the saffron filling the east before the sunrise, a black dot in which the smaller dot that was the aviator showed for an instant and then disappeared from view. The glasses of the observers followed it far on toward the southeast, diminishing steadily, rising steadily, until finally it passed wholly from view, and the watchers returned to town.

When news of the enforced descent came from Erie, Charles B. Kirkham, representative of the Curtiss Company, said:

"It couldn't have been helped, I suppose. It's the sort of thing that might happen to an automobile running along the road; when it happens to an aeroplane it means that you have to come down. It was bad luck, but anyway, the possibility of a Chicago-to-New York non-stop flight has been demonstrated."

AVIATION EXPERTS PRAISE CARLSTROM

Hawley and Woodhouse Hail His Record-Breaking Flight as Public Benefit.

Victor Carlstrom's record-breaking flight was watched with great interest in aviation circles here, and it was said last night to be a remarkable achievement.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said that the flight proved that American motors, aeroplanes and aviators only required "inducement such as THE NEW YORK TIMES has given in this case, to demonstrate the practicability of aeronautics and to create public interest for the needed development of American aeronautics.

"Many business men today remarked to me that this is making them see aeronautics from a different aspect," said Mr. Hawley. "It means to them today that if we had an aerial mail line between New York and Chicago they could practically cut down the time of sending letters and packages between these two centres to less than half what is required at present. They pointed out many instances where they would be willing to pay a good-sized fee to be able to cut down the time of transportation between New York and Chicago and vice versa.

"Carlstrom has shown the way, and many will shortly follow in the very immediate future.

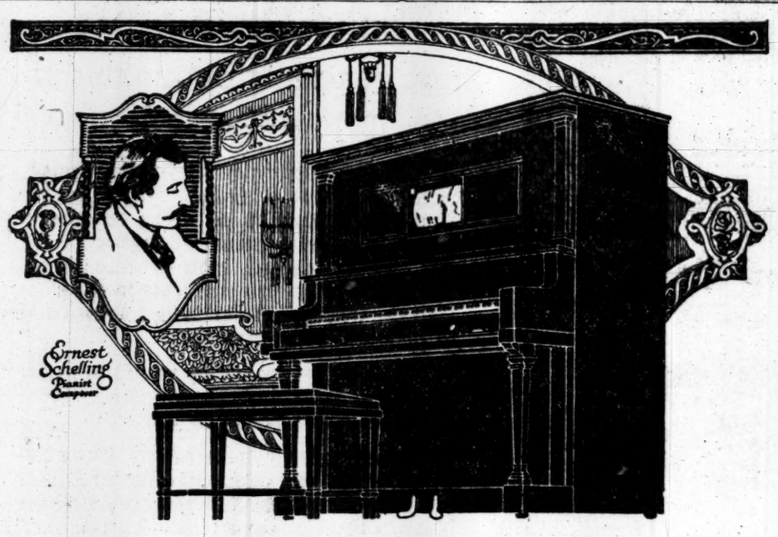
"I hope that it will be possible for the postal authorities to inaugurate a permanent air line between these two central points. The financial outlay would not be large, and I am sure that the Chambers of Commerce of the different cities along the route would gladly contribute aviation fields and other facilities.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES deserves praise for arranging this important event, for it is an important event, and should be complimented for the efficient arrangement made in connection with it. The bulletin service giving the details of the flight was most efficient. The bulletins came in quick succession, and to those of us, like myself, who have made long distance cross-country flights it was as thought we were participating. Remembering how, when I flew with Carlstrom from New York to Washington, the cities down below were passed in quick succession, I could almost follow the flight in my mind's eye—and wished that I were with Carlstrom."

Henry S. Woodhouse said: "It was a great flight and an epochal event. The unexpected stop at Erie emphasized the practical side of the flight. People feared what might happen if something went wrong and the pilot had to land en route. This gave the answer. What happens is that the pilot selects the best landing place that he can find, repairs the trouble, and continues his journey.

"It is a pity that Carlstrom was forced to stop, as at the rate he was traveling he would have reached New York long before darkness set in.

"Carlstrom was wise in not attempting to fly to New York in the dark. There are no landing places between Hammondsport and New York, and while flares could have been put up at Governors Island to light the island for his landing, it would have invoved more risk than is justifiable."



The DUO-ART PIANOLA

ERNEST SCHELLING, pianist of great talent and distinction—a composer of high attainments, pupil and friend of Paderewski—suggests in the following sentences, quoted from a recent interview, the entire confidence in which musicians of highest standing hold the Duo-Art Pianola. Mr. Schelling says:

"I think the Duo-Art reproduction of an artist's carefully prepared record will present that artist at his best. For example, I consider my interpretation of the 10th Rhapsodie, which we heard a few minutes ago upon the Duo-Art, was played as well as I could play it in one of my best moods. That makes my position clear, doesn't it?"

The Duo-Art Pianola reproduces with wonderful fidelity the playing of great concert pianists. Such men as Schelling, Bauer, Godowsky, Gabrilowitsch, Grainger, who have had recording experience with the instrument, do not hesitate to substantiate this statement. The scores of prominent musicians who have heard the instrument are unanimous in their praise and endorsement.

And you will enjoy the Duo-Art even more keenly than these men who judge it so critically.

We invite you to hear this magnificent modern pianoforte. Duo-Art Recitals are given each afternoon at three o'clock in the Little Recital Salon, fourth floor. Admission free.

Remember that the Duo-Art Pianola is an instrument which you can play. It is the most perfect player-piano yet constructed. And it is a beautiful pianoforte for hand playing—a Steinway, Steck, Stroud or famous Weber.

PRICES FROM $750

A descriptive booklet sent on request.

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In NEW YORK 29 West 42nd St. AEOLIAN HALL In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave.

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Are YOU the girl in demand?
Do you do good work?
Do you use your head?
Do you dress appropriately?

If so, we are looking for you, whether you are an $8 file clerk or a $20 secretary.

Standard Commercial Bureau (Agency). Specialists for high grade office assistants. 185 Madison Ave., cor. 34th St. Telephone Murray Hill 7344. Miss M. E. Shelley, Prop.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Fifth Floor Broadway — Macy's — Fifth Floor Broadway

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Look Closely—Examine Thoroughly—Compare Carefully

Macy's **Winter Suits** and **Overcoats** at **$19.75**

with those sold elsewhere at equal and even higher prices. You will agree with us that they represent

The Finest Clothing Offer in Town

There is that added quality in Macy's Suits and Overcoats which comes from large volume buying and cash selling—from securing an extensive variety of styles and patterns which are the creations of several of the leading tailoring organizations in the country, rather than the limited ideas of a single company.

For Style—for Quality—for Price Macy's Clothes have No Equals!

Direct Elevators from Men's Dept. 35th St. and Broadway

Trousers $4.75
All wool worsteds, in neat black and white stripes on a gray background. Carefully tailored. Correct for wear with cutaway or sack coat. Sizes 29 to 46.

"UM-M-M"
Goody-Goody-Goody

Delicious!
Luscious!
Juicy!

Here's great news for apple lovers--Red, ripe apples, firm and flavory, luscious and juicy--now in this market.

WENATCHEE RED ROVER APPLES

RED Rover Wenatchee Apples, grown in the prize orchard of the famous Wenatchee valley, picked, assorted and packed with infinite pains to insure only perfect fruit reaching this critical market. Only sound, perfect fruit of rare flavor and juicy deliciousness is being shipped. If you ask for Red Rover Apples by name, you are certain of getting fine fruit of rare flavor.

Give them generously to the children. Nothing is finer for the complexion than an apple. Nothing keeps the kiddies so happy and contented as to munch on a juicy, flavory Red Rover Apple.

You will find Red Rover apples at most of the best class fruit stores. Ask for them by name—It is worth while. It is often more convenient, always more economical to buy apples by the box. If you have any trouble finding them, telephone us, and we will see that you are quickly supplied.

Wenatchee Apple Land Co., 149 Broadway, New York Spokane, Washington

DE PINNA
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Week-End Shopping for Boys and Girls

Today and tomorrow should be given over to the younger members of the family.

Days devoted to that most interesting of all shopping—for the boys and girls.

Parents will appreciate the complete readiness of this institution to outfit the younger generation.

In both custom and ready-to-wear departments assortments are at their fullest stage, and experts are prepared to advise and assist in the selection of apparel.

Complete Fall Outfits for Boys

English knickerbocker Norfolk suits at $8.75—a De Pinna production of specially selected, serviceable imported materials.

Other Norfolk Suits up to $35.

Imported English overcoats for boys from three to fourteen years, and a full assortment of De Pinna overcoats of exclusive woolens.

The made-to-order department specializes on correct apparel for dress occasions.

The most desirable suits for boys of all ages, for weddings, children's parties, and formal family occasions.

Girls' Coats for Fall and Winter

Coats tailored expressly for younger girls, reflecting, with the proper modification, the smartness of coats worn by their mothers and older sisters.

For girls of four to fourteen—coats trimmed with modish furs—or plain tailored, without fur trimming.

In the Special Order Department, coats of fine imported velours, velvets and fabrics of the season—copied from imported Parisian models.

Special attention is also being given to the very straight, simply tailored coats for school and general wear with which the name De Pinna has been long associated.

Suits for the Girl Who Is Growing

Designed and specially tailored, solving in an entirely satisfactory manner the problems of the transitory age.

Meeting a difficult situation gracefully—rare combinations of modes and fabrics not to be found in any other shop in the country.

Special models for the girl of ten or twelve who is large for her years yet too young to wear misses' apparel.

Each suit a production to itself, fitting the requirements of one type of girl to a nicety.

Girls' dresses of men's-wear serge, girls' hats and sweaters—exclusive De Pinna designs.

"Anniped" Shoes

For both boys and girls—exclusive De Pinna designed. Shoes for every use—including the famous "Damp-Proof" Shoe.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

WHOLE CITY EAGER FOR FLIGHT NEWS

Times Bulletins Draw Interested Crowds to Big Hotels and Department Stores.

MANY FEEL DISAPPOINTMENT

Demand for Information Comparable with That Attending Great Sporting Events.

Bulletins from THE NEW YORK TIMES announcing the progress of Carlstrom's flight from Chicago were prominently displayed yesterday in many hotels and department stores and were read with keen interest by thousands, showing, as the manager of the Waldorf said, that the people were thoroughly alive to the importance of long distance flying.

The Waldorf bulletin board was placed conspicuously in the main corridor in front of the desk, and during the luncheon hour, when the hotel was especially crowded because of the arrival of President Wilson, the bulletins drew eager crowds to the boards. There was general disappointment when the notice was posted that he had been compelled to land near Erie.

At the McAlpin, Vanderbilt, Martinique, Ritz-Carlton, Manhattan, Belmont, Biltmore, Netherland, Astor, Claridge, Savoy, and St. Regis the bulletins were shown in the lobbies or in front of the desk, and there was scarcely a minute that they did not hold the attention of crowds.

"Not only have our patrons kept tab on each bulletin," said the desk man at the Plaza, "but we have had many telephone calls asking the latest news. It caused as much interest as a big sporting event and recalled the excitement attending the early automobile cup races."

The Biltmore management was especially interested in the progress of the flight because a room had been reserved there for Carlstrom for the night.

On the west side bulletins were posted in the Ansonia Hotel, in the main office, and in the afternoon hundreds of passersby went into the hotel to read them.

The bulletins were also prominently displayed in a number of department stores. At Franklin Simon & Co. they were placed in the Thirty-eighth Street window of the men's department, just off Fifth Avenue; and during the noon hour it was difficult, because of the throngs, to get near the window. At Gimbel Brothers the bulletin board was in the window displaying men's furnishing, in front of the store, just below Thirty-third Street, and other bulletins were shown in front of the information desk on the third floor.

The young woman in charge of the desk said the brief bulletins in the window did not seem to satisfy many of the curious ones, who came into the store and asked where more information could be obtained.

"I answered more questions during the day on the subject of aviation than ever before in my life," she said. "Two men shoppers came up to the desk early in the afternoon and said they were not going to leave the store until they learned that the flight had ended, and they kept their word, too."

At the Oppenheim, Collins store, in Thirty-fourth Street, the bulletins were displayed close to the main entrance at Thirty-fourth Street. At Macy's the news of the flight displayed in the gallery attracted hundreds of shoppers during the day.

Similar interest was evinced at Wanamaker's and at Greenhut's.

In Brooklyn bulletins were posted in the department stores of Frederick Loeser & Co. and Abraham & Straus.

LANDING SPOT FAMILIAR.

Carlstrom Had Flown from Erie Circus Grounds Before.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 2.—Erie saw Victor Carlstrom after all. His flying route called for his circling south from North Girard, Penn., eighteen miles to the west of Erie, heading for the tracks of the Erie Railroad at Corry. He did so, then came the engine trouble of which the bulletins have told, and he headed toward Erie while thousands watched from the roofs.

They saw him coming from a dizzy height to the south, volplaning down over Nicholson hill toward the southern city limits. When he landed on the old circus grounds in the city's outskirts. The cry went up, "Something's happened!"

Thousands rushed toward the scene, and those who first swarmed about the flier found him seriously examining his engine.

Curiously enough, Carlstrom landed just where, four years ago, he made daily flights for a carnival company. He knew the spot well and had headed for it at the first sign of his engine trouble.

Besieged by newspaper men, Carlstrom lived up to his reputation for taciturnity. He said little, letting his questioners do most of the talking and answering "yes" or "no." Later he talked a little.

"I had been waiting for a day like today for a week," he said with a shade of disappointment in his voice. Then he related the details of the sputtering motor, adding, with a smile: "It seemed to lose its pep.

"I knew something was wrong," he went on, "and, glancing at my map, I saw that there was a suitable landing place just south of Erie. I turned in the wind, which was head-on against me, and sighted a cleared portion of land just above the city. I shut off power and volplaned to the ground."

When the motor had been adjusted, Carlstrom said:

"I'm all ready to go ahead if they say the word." But time flew, as time has a way of doing, and while Erie waited it was decided not to resume the flight to New York until tomorrow morning.

Thousands saw him take wing for Hammondsport and waved him a goodbye.

"HUGHES DAY" SCHEDULE.

Candidate to Make Six Speeches in Manhattan Tomorrow.

The Republicans have labeled tomorrow "Hughes Day" in this city. Originally it was planned that the candidate should wind up his campaign with one speech in New York City tomorrow night, the Saturday night before election. His managers, however, have been revising his schedule. Yesterday the Republican County Committee announced that Mr. Hughes would speak at six meetings in Manhattan tomorrow, as follows:

New York Republican Club, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, 12:10 P. M.

Union Square, (open air,) 12:30 P. M.

James E. March Association, 233 Lafayette Street, 1 P. M.

350 Broadway, 1:20 P. M.

Hughes Alliance, 221 Broadway, 1:40 P. M.

Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

What its managers promise will be "the most spectacular parade ever held in New York" is scheduled to precede the night speech. One of its features will be a "wheel of flame," to encircle Madison Square and to consist of 13,000 men carrying red fire torchlights. The "Wide Awakes," a revival of Abraham Lincoln's campaign days, will march among the battalions on parade. Mr. Hughes will lead the torchlight parade to the Garden.

It had been reported that the candidate might carry his campaign into next week and deliver at least one speech here on Monday, but yesterday it was said that this plan had been abandoned.

HUGHES ANSWERS WILSON'S PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

it had been a much-discussed topic when the news got about that Mr. Barnes would preside.

Mr. Hughes reached the hall at 10 o'clock. As he appeared in the wings a man shouted: "The next President of the United States." There was a great hubbub and every one was on his feet. Mr. Barnes stood near the front of the platform as Mr. Hughes, smiling, passed by him and, walking to the other side of the stage, shook hands with men standing there.

After the demonstration had proceeded about two minutes Mr. Barnes walked over to Mr. Hughes and greeted him with a smiling face. There was a cry: "Three cheers for Hughes," and they were given. There were cries then for "Bill Barnes" and "Colonel Roosevelt." After one faint cheer for each the applause was turned back to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Barnes finally got the crowd quiet. In introducing Mr. Hughes he said:

"There is one quality in a man who holds high office that the people who elected him to office demand. In his responsibility to a great people he owes them the obligation that his deeds shall conform with his words. That the American people have not now, but will have in Mr. Hughes if elected."

The crowd rose, shouting. Mr. Hughes smiled at Congressman Henderson, who was standing between him and Mr. Barnes. When there was quiet again Mr. Barnes, still smiling, sat down, and Mr. Hughes began to speak. After predicting victory in Ohio, Indiana, and New York, and in the nation, he proceeded to outline his conception of leadership, turning it into shafts of criticism of the President.

Must Subordinate Personalities.

"He is not chosen," he said, "to follow the whims of his fancy or to indulge in a license of freedom to follow his own personal choices in any direction to which his imagination might lead him. He is the Executive under our constitutional system, charged with the duty of managing the great business affairs of the United States. His first duty is to give to the country an efficient administration of the public business. He should never permit diplomatic agencies, for example, the organization of our great State Department and the representation of the nation in all its international relations, to be subordinated to a narrow conception of supposed partisan expediency.

"I do not care to be told," he said later, "that great amounts of money have been appropriated for equipping our navy unless I am assured that we will have the business capacity in the management of the Navy Department which will assure well-spent dollars and a navy when the dollars are spent. Nor do I care for paper reorganization of the army, or mere bills for the purpose of adding to our forces, or provision for the expenditure of money in supplies necessary for the maintenance of our military establishment, unless we have competent business leadership."

Mr. Hughes concluded his address with the statement that he came into public life as the enemy of abuses, and that he stood against special privilege at the expense of public welfare.

Mr. Hughes's reply to the President, made first at Schenectady this evening, where the crowd was so great that the members of the Hughes party had to fight their way to the entrance of the meeting place, the Van Curler Opera House, was greeted with sustained applause, and as Mr. Hughes went on to develop his beliefs on the question of Americanism and the leadership which this country should have he was frequently interrupted by the cheering.

The tour started today at Batavia at 11:30 o'clock. It was a day of big demonstrations. Besides Batavia, Oneida, Schenectady, Troy, and Albany were on the schedule, and there was an added stop at Amsterdam, where 3,000 persons, most of them workers from the factories, collected at the station to cheer the nominee. At Schenectady, Troy, and Albany the streets were jammed with people.

Mr. Hughes began the day by expressing entire confidence as to the result on Nov. 7 in Indiana and Ohio, the States from which he had just come.

In introducing his reply to the President, Mr Hughes said that the thing which impressed him more than anything else was "the fine patriotic sentiment which is manifested by our people."

"America must not be misrepresented" he continued. "We are not a decadent people. There would be no prosperity for the United States if we lost our self-respect. There is nothing more essential to the maintenance of our peace than that we should safeguard the rights of American citizens throughout the world.

"Our opponents do not seem to like the idea of criticism with respect to international policy; but I beg to remind them that an American President is elected for a term of four years and that, under our institutions, at the conclusions of that term, the American people express their minds."

He then made his declaration in favor of maintaining American rights and went on:

"That is not a policy that leads to war. In my judgment it is the condition upon which alone we can be assured of lasting peace. There never has been a time perhaps in our history when it was easier to keep the American nation out of war than the last few years, when every nation engaged in the great strife abroad desired our friendship, and would not by reason of any assertion of our just rights forfeit that friendship!"

Mr. Hughes then said that it was idle to expect success in the extension of our trade in foreign lands unless the interests of American citizens were protected.

Old, Indomitable Spirit Necessary.

"I am amazed to have anyone suppose that we can prosper in the extension of American trade throughout the world if our flag is only an invitation to come home," he said. "Men who before election are described as having the best genius in the world and as doing a duty to humanity should not be in danger, after election, of being called servants of their own private interests who take their lives in their own hands for their personal ends. The dignity of American citizenship, of one who is lawfully following his vocation anywhere, and his rights are recognized by our laws and Constitution as pertaining to American citizens throughout the world.

"These are not gifts for the Administration to bestow or to withhold in its discretion; rather these are trusts to be sacredly guarded, and if we are to have peace, then we must have the esteem of other nations, and we cannot have that esteem and respect unless we have our own self-respect, unless we stand just and firm, coveting nothing, exploiting nothing, seeking nothing to which we are not justly entitled; but having the old, indomitable spirit that gave us our country and preserved our country, and notifying all mankind that we are not decadent, but are ready to protect our own."

Mr. Hughes pointed to Mexico as an example of how international relations should not be conducted. He declared the question of the recognition of Huerta was "beside the mark" and not an issue.

"I shall not detain you with any recital of those matters, which are all too familiar to your memory," he said. "All that I mean to emphasize at this time is this, that the policy of the Administration has been, in my judgment, not a policy of peace, but rather a policy involving petty and unjustifiable warfare; and I propose that we have a policy which shall have as its cornerstone, first, that we shall not have 'a muddle of meddle,' as Disraeli once said, but that we shall have protection of American lives and property, and the prosecution of a consistent policy which cannot fail to evoke respect while it safeguards the rights of American citizens."

Alluding again to the President Mr. Hughes said:

"Now, somebody rises to say, 'Why, these nations have been in a very life-and-death struggle. It is impossible that they should be able to compete with great and strong America when that struggle is over. Have they not sustained the wastes of war? Is it possible that at a time of this sort there could be a development of any power of competition?

"How thoughtless such remarks are! How self-deceited must be those who utter them if they are uttered sincerely, for what are the plain facts in the case? And it is necessary that we should consider facts, I am talking plain sense, and it is as important for Democrats as for Republicans that we have prosperity in the United States.

"There has been an extraordinary efficiency developed abroad, and this power will be turned to production, and the products of Europe will unfailingly seek the American markets. The wages in Europe are lower than the wages paid here. The simple proposition is presented: Shall we lower American wages, or shall we protect American wages?

"We have got a condition that confronts us, and every sober student of our affairs realizes that American hopes, so far as they spring out of the European war and the prosperity it has created, are doomed to be blasted when that war ends and the opportunities that sprang so suddenly depart quite as suddenly as they rose."

The message that America held, he said, should be this:

"Come on, American boy, with fine outlook and bright ambition, not to get a little place where he can exploit his fellows, but rather where he can benefit his fellows by a splendid use of that talent, invigorating and stirring the enterprise of the community. We want managerial ability of the highest order, but we want it for service. We want the humblest workingman as well as the most talented to feel that his chance is a fair chance for service, and we need proper rewards distributed by a community where service is the highest ideal, and where justice reigns supreme."

Mr. Hughes will leave Albany at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and speak in cities along the Hudson River, reaching New York City at 6:15 P. M. He will speak in Brooklyn tomorrow night.

HOW SOLDIERS MAY VOTE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Plans to permit National Guardsmen who were absent from their election districts on registration days to vote have been made by Secretary of State Hugo. These guardsmen may, under the arrangement, cast their votes as follows:

Members of Batteries B, D, E and F of the First Field Artillery at their command headquarters, 1,988 Broadway, New York City.

Members of the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Engineers, comprising Companies A, B and C at the armory of the regiment.

Members of Field Hospital No. 4 at 216 Fort Washington Avenue.

Members of the First Field Hospital at 58 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York City.

All other members of the National Guard who were unable to register and were in the military service of the State or the United States may vote at any one of the headquarters mentioned.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Serge Dresses

at $17.50, 22.50, 25.00, 32.00, 38.00, 45.00

offer a wide range for satisfactory selection, the most popular styles of the season being presented.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today and tomorrow!!

A Sale of Men's Hats

In the prevailing colors and styles

¶ A good hat at $1.65 is a bargain—and one of these $3 hats at $1.65 is even better.

¶ Unusual activity in our hat department has left a number of broken lots of our most popular numbers—those which have been selling at $3 and up all season!

¶ To insure quick action we are offering these hats at $1.65. The styles are those in demand by active New Yorkers and the colors include:

Brown, Green, Grey, Faun and Black.

Also—A Fine Lot of Derbies at $1.95

¶ BROWN is the last word in headgear for men. We are showing shades of brown in derbies today that afford a pleasing change from the conventional black.

Aldine Brown, Malay Brown & Onion Skin Brown

¶ Every hat in the lot worth $3—maybe more.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'

Fashionable Winter Apparel

SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES

distinguished by specific notes of *"newness"*

Misses' Suit Shop

Misses' Suits, of broadcloth, wool velour, Bolivia cloth, duvet de laine, silver velour, checked velour, velveteen or chiffon velvet. *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

24.50 to 245.00

Misses' Coat Shop

Misses' Coats, of Bolivia cloth, wool velour, broadcloth, tweeds or plush; also cloth, silk or velvet evening wraps. *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

18.50 to 215.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Mole, seal, nutria or skunk opossum furs.

Of wool velour, broadcloth or Callot checks, in a diversity of new winter styles and colors, also velveteen or corduroy suits; fur trimmed or plain tailored to be worn with own furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Ten distinct models, richly fur trimmed.

Of wool velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine or silver velour, in favored winter shades of gold, rose, mahogany, burgundy, brown, green, Belgian blue, navy or black. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **59.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Winter Coats

With or without fur trimming.

Of wool velour, tweed mixture, crepe cheviot or wool or seal plush, in all the new winter shades; plain tailored or trimmed with seal, skunk opossum, natural raccoon or Lapin furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Winter Coats

Cape collars of fur or fur trimmed.

Semi-fitted belted models of Bolivia cloth, plush, broadcloth or wool velour, in burgundy, green, brown, taupe, navy or black; with seal, Kolinsky muskrat, Lapin or raccoon furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Girls' and Juniors' Winter Coats

Of broadcloth, wool velour, zibeline, Bolivia cloth, velvet or corduroy velvet. 6 to 17 years, **9.75 to 79.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Girls' "Peter Pan" Coats

Of wool velour—collar of nutria fur.

Box slip-on model, in navy, brown or green wool velour, inset tailor stitched pockets, Venetian lined throughout. 6 to 13 years. *Special* **16.50**

Girls' and Juniors' Coats

Collar of natural raccoon fur.

Russian belted model of zibeline in green, brown or navy; large collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 10 to 17 years. *Special* **18.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Serge Dresses

With sleeves and panels of satin

Of navy blue serge with underbodice and inset side panels on skirt of self color satin trimmed with rows of navy silk soutache braid; white Georgette collar. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Misses' Net Evening Gowns

Over tinted silvered cloth.

Of silk net in pink, turquoise, white, gold, orchid or black, mounted over silvered cloth, trimmed with silver lace and silver ribbon. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Girls' Serge Dresses

With plaid silk jumper blouse.

Plaid silk jumper, pleated serge skirt, sleeves, belt and fold around bottom of jumper of navy serge; adjustable collar and cuffs of white Georgette. 12 to 16 years. *Special* **9.75**

Girls' Taffeta Silk Dresses

Belted models pleated from yoke.

In Copen or rose taffeta with plain or silk embroidered belt of material, collars of white Georgette or satin. 12 to 16 years. *Special* **15.75**

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue 467 and 477 5th

Emphasize their Superb Showing of Woman's Sports Apparel

Nowadays the suit for *country wear* must be fashioned in full accord with the *latest fashion edicts*—and every detail must receive the same attention as the *ball-room gown*

Gidding SPORTS SUITS and COATS are especially typical of this new code of informal dress—and include a full review of Authentic models from Chenal — Lanvin — Jenny — Bernard and other Paris modistes who excel in this character of styles—together with many original ideas by **Gidding.**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Boys' Apparel Shop

A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

OFFER FOR TO-DAY

Boys' Winter Overcoats

Slip-on and Double-Breasted Models

Sizes 9 to 18 years

In plain or fancy weaves, Grey, Brown or Heather mixtures, also Navy Blue; worsted linings.

14.50

Small Boys' Overcoats

English Navy Model

3 to 10 years.

Of Navy Blue, Grey or Heather Chinchilla, navy blem and buttons. Yoke and sleeves Venetian lined; body worsted lined.

12.50

Boys' Winter Suits

With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years

New model Norfolk Suit of all wool tweed or cheviot in grey or brown colorings.

Special **8.75**

Boys' Mackinaws

6 to 18 years

Norfolk model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids in grey, blue, green, red or brown colorings.

8.75

Boys' Winter Shoes

School and Dress Shoes

Sizes 10 to 13½—1 to 6

Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole. Also dull calfskin shoes for street and dress wear, round toe, English last.

Special **3.00**

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

PROTECTION against chilling of the body; often a fore-runner of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and **guaranteed not to shrink.**

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

Adjustable drawer bands on all except $1.25 grade.

120	Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	$1.25
330	Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	1.75
3005	Natural Gray Wool, **winter weight** (double thread)	per garment	2.00
90	Natural Gray Wool, **light weight**	per garment	1.25
C. B.	Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, **light weight**	per garment	1.75
A	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light weight**	per garment	2.00
G./H.	Natural Gray Worsted, **medium weight**	per garment	2.00
A. H.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter weight**	per garment	2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers.

ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York.

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 2.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

STATE ROADS GOOD, WHITMAN INSISTS

54 Out of 57 Highway Commissioners Say They Were Never Better.

DISPUTES SEABURY FIGURES

Governor Makes Six Speeches in City and Takes Train for Dunkirk and Jamestown.

Governor Whitman answered yesterday the charge of his opponent, Samuel Seabury, that the highways of the State under the present administration were in the worst condition of the State's history, showing by letters received by the Commissioner of Highways from fifty-four out of the fifty-seven County Superintendents that never were the New York roads in better shape.

"Every time my Tammany opponent has attempted to make a specific charge against my administration," said the Governor, "his charge has become a boomerang. There was his attack on my being responsible for the Federal Government's duty of equipping the militia; there was his attack on the Civil Service Commission, which his own campaign committee, or several members of it, at any rate, including the Chairman, apologized for publicly; and now comes his latest blunder to which my attention has been called, his allegations regarding the condition of the State's roads, and the cost of maintaining them.

"Mr. Seabury said 'the Governor signed appropriations for maintenance of improved highways in 1915 for $1,650,000 in excess of the appropriations for such maintenance in 1914.' I assume that he means to imply that in 1915 it cost $1,650,000 more for road maintenance than it did in 1914. This statement is grossly misleading. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carlisle's last annual report to the Legislature, dated Jan. 1, 1915, which report covers the entire year of 1914—the year mentioned by Mr. Seabury—shows in detail the expenditure of the exact sum of $3,887,727.95 for the maintenance during the year 1914 of 4,304 miles of road, a cost per mile of $891. Four million, seventeen thousand, one hundred and forty-six dollars and fourteen cents was expended in 1915 for the maintenance of 5,107 miles of road, a cost per mile of $778. Thus you may see that the exact facts show that, with an increase of appropriation of 4½ per cent., the Department of Highways maintained a mileage greater than the year before by nearly 21 per cent."

The Governor spoke yesterday at the Empire Theatre in Port Richmond, S. I.; the Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue; Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street; the Amsterdam Opera House, on West Forty-fourth Street; the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, and the Lenox Assembly, 256 Second Avenue.

At the Amsterdam Opera House the Governor met ex-President Taft on the platform. Professor Taft had addressed the audience on national affairs. Immediately after his last speech last night the Governor boarded a train at the Grand Central Station. He will speak in Dunkirk and Maysville today, going to Jamestown for a night rally. Saturday he will be in Rockland County, coming to New York in time to take part in the Republican rally in Madison Square Garden with Mr. Hughes.

SAYS WHITMAN IS NOT CANDID.

Seabury Repeats Attack on the Taxing of Public Service Franchises.

Samuel Seabury, after speaking in Madison Square Garden last night, hurried over to Long Island City, where he addressed about 3,000 persons in Scheutzen Park.

"Governor Whitman displays more ingenuity than candor in his answer," Mr. Seabury said. "Instead of telling us whether he favors taxing the public franchises of public service corporations upon their value, Governor Whitman points out that they are at present taxed under the so-called net-earning rule. My question was whether Governor Whitman favored a change in the statute which should prescribe a different rule and compel the valuation of such property on the same basis as the property of the ordinary taxpayer.

"There are today upward of $30,000,000 of unpaid franchise taxes. These taxes have been due for over two years. Their payment has been held up by legal proceedings. The amount due should long ago have been determined and collected. If they had been collected, the real estate owners would to that extent be relieved of the unjust burden of taxation now resting upon them."

Mr. Seabury altered his schedule last night to take in the Garden meeting. He made only one other address, and then went to the Manhattan Club to attend a reception for him and William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator.

AUTHORS WRITE FOR WILSON

Issue Signed Statement of Why President Should Be Re-elected.

Fifty American authors issued a signed statement yesterday through the Democratic National Committee setting forth their reasons for voting for the re-election of President Wilson. The appeal is the sequel to the ten questions propounded by thirty-six authors early in the campaign, and which they say have not yet been answered by Mr. Hughes. The statement in part says:

"Not as partisans, but as believers in democracy, the professional writers who sign this statement have united in support of Woodrow Wilson. Following an administration repudiated for its failures, captaining a political organization without constructive habit, and fought at every step by organized greed, his task has been further complicated by a war that made irresistible appeal to the sympathies and hatreds of the mixed population of the United States.

"No President ever faced such a press of domestic and international problems; no President ever ran a more continuous gauntlet of attack and misrepresentation; no President ever achieved more tremendously. America is at peace. International law has been upheld, humanity and civilization served, and the horror of a world war averted. Concessionaires have been defeated in their program of Mexican conquest."

The statement is signed by Samuel Hopkins Adams, Ray Stannard Baker, Ellis Parker Butler, Kate Langley Bosher, L. Ames Brown, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Dante Barton, Irvin Cobb, George Creel, Edmund Vance Cook, Wadsworth Camp, Marjorie Benton Cooke, Stoughton Cooley, W. L. Chenery, George Cram Cook, James Forbes, Zona Gale, Gilson Gardner, Susan Glaspell, Frederick Stewart Greene, Fannie Hurst, Frederic C. Howe, Hutchins Hapgood, Oliver Herford, Richard Lloyd Jones, Peter B. Kyne, A. J. McKelway, Edgar Lee Masters, Percy MacKaye, Cleveland Moffett, George Middleton, George Madden Martin, Meredith Nicholson, Kathleen Norris, Albert Jay Nock, Harvey J. O'Higgins, Charles Johnson Post, Eugene Manlove Rhodes, William McLeod Raine, Boardman Robinson, John Reed, Opie Read, Edgar Selwyn, Lincoln Steffens, Augustus Thomas, Virginia Tracy, A. E. Thomas, Frank Vreeman, Harry Leon Wilson, and George F. West.

LAWYERS WORK FOR TRAVIS.

Nonpartisan League Urges the Re-election of the State Controller.

Because of the work accomplished by the Inheritance Tax Bureau of New York County since State Controller Eugene M. Travis took office on Jan. 1, 1915, nearly 1,400 attorneys who have transacted business in that office in connection with the appraisals of estates, have signed a petition directed to the lawyers of the State by the Travis Nonpartisan Lawyers' League urging the re-election of Mr. Travis.

The appeal states that when Controller Travis took office he found the Inheritance Tax Bureau of New York County "in an almost hopelessly congested condition." Since that time more than 900 estates which had been awaiting action for months have been disposed of, and in addition the bureau has kept up to date on current business.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We the undersigned are going to

Vote for Charles S. Whitman

for re-election

for GOVERNOR

And We Urge All Other Voters to do the Same

R. Fulton Cutting	E. H. Outerbridge	Henry R. Towne
Louis Marshall	Vincent Astor	Allan Robinson
John R. dos Passos	Lewis L. Delafield	Elmer G. Sammis
Wm. Jay Schieffelin	Edward W. Allen	Douglas Robinson
E. R. A. Seligman	Clarence B. Smith	William Sloane
Wm. H. Wheelock	William D. Baldwin	Allan W Evarts
J. Lynch Prendergast	Dallas B. Pratt	Frank H. Tyler
Jacob C. Klink	Henry L. Morris	Walter Lindner
William McCarroll	Alexander M. White	Frederick Trevor Hill
Geo. E. Ide	Edward E. Sprague	Henry L. Stimson
Lucius H. Beers	E. A. Macdougal	Nicholas Biddle
Oscar S. Straus	Ardolph L. Kline	Louis L. Tribus
Frederick M. Davenport	Wilton Merle-Smith, D.D.	Ludwig Nissen
Henry L. Stoddard	John A. Hartwell, M. D.	Charles B. Dillingham
William W. Niles	Meier Steinbrink	William Hamlin Childs
Joseph H. Choate	George W. Brush, M. D.	F. H. Hatch
E. Stagg Whitin	Wm. Wirt Mills	William Lieberman
Adolph Lewisohn	Alfred E. Marling	William C. Breed
	John A. Sleicher	John Williams

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MAN-A-CEA WATER will help relieve stomach disorders

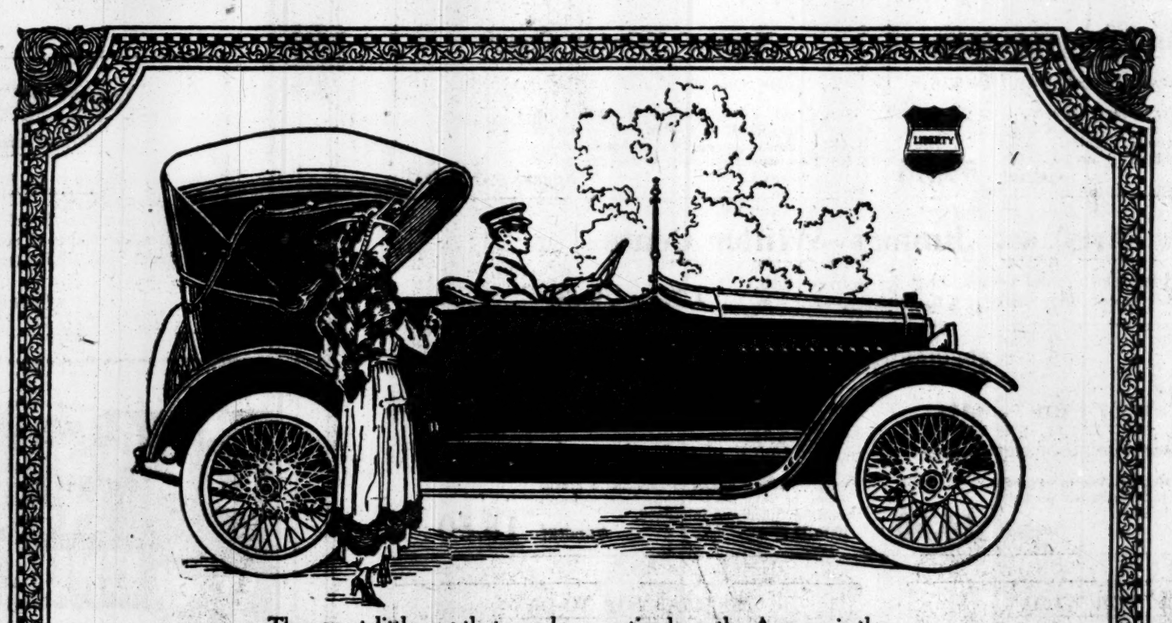
Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

Not a laxative

What Cuticura Does For Your Skin

May be demonstrated easily, quickly and inexpensively in most cases by a week's trial. On retiring, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, making the lather on the hands and then on face, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing with Soap for a few minutes. Repeat on rising. The softening, soothing, purifying influence of this treatment on clogged, sluggish, irritated pores cannot be fully realized until tried. Having cleared the skin, keep it clear by using the Soap, and no other, for every-day toilet uses. Your druggist sells them. Samples free for a postal. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 53, Boston.

Hon. CHARLES E. HUGHES
Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
and others
Will Address the Rally
Saturday, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock
UNION SQUARE AT 17TH ST.
Uptown Dry Goods Association



The smart little car that you have noticed on the Avenue is the

LIBERTY VICTORIA

America's first small car of quality

YOUR inspection is invited. You will recognize at once its good taste, its refined simplicity and its perfect adaptability to the city's traffic conditions.

We are proud to be the first to offer such a car to New York.

The supremacy of the Liberty organization permits a price of fourteen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

COLONIAL MOTORS, INC.
John F. Plummer, President
1748 Broadway, New York

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

WILSON, the President
HUGHES, the Candidate

Business Men:

Business is good: *never* before has it been better. We *have* prosperity and it is on a sound, constructive basis. These are indisputable *facts*, not promises, not speculation.

In spite of the sound development of the marvelous resources of our country, Charles E. Hughes vehemently declares he will change both our domestic and our foreign policies.

A changed domestic policy can result only in renewed, unwarranted and unprofitable business agitation; while a changed foreign policy may lead to war.

Mr. Hughes' candidacy, therefore, is the most serious menace confronting the welfare of the nation.

You know what President Wilson's policies are; you know what he will do. He frankly and freely tells you.

Joseph H. Choate, famous Republican, said, on April 9th:

"Besides this, Justice Hughes has never had any experience in foreign affairs, which now most critically involve our national honor and safety; and what is more, no man knows what his views are on this or any other of the leading questions which now agitate the people of the United States."

Mr. Hughes has been speaking for three months—

and the truth of Mr. Choate's statement still holds. When, according to the New York Sun, Mr. Hughes said in Milwaukee, "The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country," he showed that he was the logical leader for a party that has never failed to produce a panic.

This is a threat to destroy:

1—The Federal Reserve Act, which has put a stop to panics and made business safe;

2—The Federal Trade Commission, which is doing so much to fix just relations between business and the Government;

3—The Rural Credits Law, which does justice to the farmer and protects him against the usurer;

4—The Non-Partisan Tariff Commission Act, which will take the Tariff out of politics.

Jacob H. Schiff says:

"I want to explain that nothing can stop that great prosperity we now have except a renewal of tariff agitation in the next campaign."

Remember the long Republican panic beginning 1873!—with its Black Friday,

Remember the long Republican panic beginning 1890!

and

Remember the Republican panics, bread lines, and soup kitchens under Roosevelt!

Wilson Business Men's National League.

TOOK FOREIGN OATH, LOSES CITIZENSHIP

Theodore Marburg, Jr., Automatically Expatriated, State Department Decides.

AFFECTS ALL WHO ENLIST

Passport Refused Him When He Declines to Tell Whether He Swore Allegiance to Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Americans fighting in the European war who have taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign State have automatically become expatriated, according to the State Department's construction of the act of Congress of March 2, 1907, in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad. This fact was brought out today when it was admitted in State Department circles that the department had refused to grant a passport to Theodore Marburg, Jr., of Baltimore, son of the former Minister to Belgium, for his return to England.

Marburg applied for an American passport in order to be able to sail from this country tomorrow for England on a neutral ship—a Holland-America liner. The Bureau of Citizenship found that he had fought in the British Army as a member of the flying corps. When asked whether he had taken the oath of allegiance to the British Government, it is understood that Marburg declined to answer.

The department has put into effect a ruling that it will issue no passports to an American wishing to go to Europe to fight on either side in the war. Secretary Lansing said today that an American who enlisted in a foreign army forfeited his American citizenship. Applicants for passports must reaffirm their allegiance to the United States before passports will be granted to them, and must also state the purpose of their trips abroad.

Marburg's sister, Mme. Starkenbourgh-Stackouwer, wife of a Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, expressed the opinion that he would sail tomorrow relying on his papers as a British officer to guarantee entry into Great Britain. Neutral steamers have been requiring passengers without passports to say they will waive all risks, and Marburg may have to do so to obtain passage on a Holland-America steamer.

"AMERICAN" AIR CORPS MAY LOSE ITS NAME

Washington Will Ask Paris to Drop Official Designation for Neutrality's Sake.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The American Aviation Corps of the French Army will probably soon lose officially its distinctive title as a result of protests to the State Department that the use of the name is not compatible with American neutrality. There will be no formal exchanges on the subject, but the State Department will suggest informally to the French Foreign Office that mention of the "American" corps in official communiqués places this country in an embarrassing position. No doubt is felt here that this point of view will be appreciated in Paris.

The corps, made up of a large number of young American aviators, was organized as a separate unit by special permission of the French authorities. Its members have distinguished themselves time and again, particularly in the fighting around Verdun.

When Kiffen Rockwell was killed in September German newspapers printed violent attacks on the United States, asserting that the presence of Americans in the French Army was proof that this country's neutrality was vanishing. Later, however, the semi-official Overseas News Agency announced that the Imperial Government did not regard the volunteering of Americans as a breach of neutrality.

The complaints to the State Department followed a recent reference to the Americans in an official communiqué from the French War Office.

Precedent for the present action was set early in the war, when, at the informal request of the Washington Government, Great Britain had the name "American Legion" withdrawn from a Canadian contingent composed of citizens of the United States.

No American Airmen Killed.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The dispatch received here from Nancy yesterday stating that two American aviators had been killed near that city proves to have been erroneous. The Associated Press is informed that no American aviator has met with an accident since Norman Prince was fatally injured some time ago.

Court Refuses to Confirm Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum refused yesterday to confirm the report of Alfred H. Townley, referee in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Rachel H. Russell against R. Forest Russell, a decorator at 27 West Forty-sixth Street. The referee found for the plaintiff, but Justice Greenbaum ruled that the evidence did not convince him that the defendant was guilty of the acts charged. The case will be tried again in court.

MENOCAL LEADS IN CUBA.

Returns at Midnight Indicate the Re-election of the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 3. — Election returns at midnight showed that Menocal had a majority of the votes in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Oriente, Santa Clara, and Matanzas. These figures indicate that a Conservative victory is extremely probable, since these provinces cast 86 electoral votes out of a total of 130.

The Liberals, who thought that the first returns assured their triumph, are much excited. Both Zayas, the Liberal candidate, and ex-President Gomes have issued strong statements charging frauds by the partisans of President Menocal.

MORE DANISH MAIL SEIZED.

Berlin Reports That Frederik VIII. Left All She Carried at Kirkwall.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Postmaster General of Denmark, says an Overseas News Agency item today, announces that the steamer Frederik VIII., bound from New York for Copenhagen, was compelled by the British authorities to leave her entire letter mail and parcel post at Kirkwall.

The Norwegian steamer Kristianiafjord also was compelled to leave at Kirkwall seventy-three bags of letter mail for Denmark.

Lawyers Urge Pound's Election.

The Lawyers' Nonpartisan Committee, of which Robert E. Coulson is Secretary, issued a statement last night appealing to the electorate and members of the bar to work for the election of Judge Cuthbert W. Pound as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, with which body he is temporarily sitting by Executive designation. The Bar Association has already indorsed Judge Pound for election. Among the members of the committee are Henry de Forest Baldwin, Paul D. Cravath, Henry L. Stimson, Harlan F. Stone, Francis Lynde Stetson, Herbert L. Satterlee, and J. Dupratt White.

MARINA'S GUN NO VALID EXCUSE

Continued from Page 1.

Americans not to travel on vessels carrying guns.

So far as has been made public, the United States never replied to a German note of Feb. 10, in which neutrals were warned that armed enemy merchant ships would be sunk without warning. But on March 25 the State Department issued a memorandum saying:

(1) It is necessary for a belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of belligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy warship.

(2) The determination of the warlike character must rest in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating presumption of hostile character On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property, the belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the assumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

(3) A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant vessel of an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use armament for aggression is essential. Consequently an armament which a neutral Government, seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression, might, in fact, on the high seas be used solely for protection. A neutral Government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proof as to its previous use, so that the Government is justified in substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in arriving at the status of the merchant vessel. On the other hand a belligerent warship can on the high seas test by actual experience the purpose of an armament on an enemy merchant vessel, and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel.

This is the President's position regarding the rights of armed merchantmen, and in view of this attitude it is expected that if the German Government should offer as the sole excuse for attacking the Marina that she was armed, a serious issue would be raised between this country and Germany.

Lansing's Position Clear.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Lansing made a statement today explaining that the State Department held that Germany's pledges not to sink merchant ships without proper provision for the safety of persons on board applied to merchantmen armed for defense as well as to unarmed vessels.

Middleton Among Those Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A telegram to the American Embassy today from Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, stated that the discrepancies in former reports regarding the number of Americans on board the British steamship Marina and the names of those lost had now been cleared up. In addition to the five Americans reported yesterday as having been lost, the name of Buie, given in earlier advices as Brue, is added to the list of dead. The name of Middleton, first reported lost, is now in the list of survivors. These changes make the number of Americans on board fifty-two, of whom six were lost.

5 SUBMARINES FOR CHILE.

England Turns Over American-Built Craft Instead of Battleships.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 2.—The British Government, it is announced, will turn over to Chile five American-built submarines as compensation, because of the delay in the delivery of dreadnoughts which were contracted for in England by Chile.

The battleships Almirante Latorre and Almirante Cochrane, which were laid down prior to 1914 in British yards for Chile, were taken over by the British Government in the early part of the war. A number of submarines, which had been constructed in the United States for Great Britain, were refused delivery by the American Government until after the war. These submarines have been guarded by American naval officers so that the possibility of their removal from this country to the possession of a belligerent during the war might be eliminated.

Salesmen Desired
—with personality

who can adequately represent an exclusive and popular automobile in Greater New York; a car already splendidly established with the very best clientele. Liberal commissions to the right men. E 133 Times.

QUALITY

Quality has been referred to as an old-fashioned virtue, and if it is, then this organization, in spite of its leadership in constructional achievements, is as old-fashioned as a cab horse on 5th Avenue.

Quality has been, is, and always will be the keynote of our labors.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's Suits & Overcoats
That Command Respect
At $25
In Fall and Winter Weights

These clothes, despite their price, have earned the right to be classed among the best ready-to-wear clothing made.

They command the respect of tailors who know quality, merchants who know value, and business men generally, who know styles.

Overcoats Include Chesterfield Models

Full silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed, with velvet collars or silk collars.

Pinch-Back Model

¼ silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed. Dark fancy colors, with velvet collars.

Double-Breasted Model

Full silk lined, "Skinner's" guaranteed. Dark oxford grays with velvet collars. Close fitted back.

The Men's Suits in the season's newest models, and styles too numerous to mention.

Plain Blue Serges, Plain Black, Oxford Grays, Brown, Gray, Fancy Mixtures.

AT $19.50
Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

Overcoats, single or double breasted models, full and ¼ silk lined, loose or form fitted, oxford grays, brown, or dark mixtures.

The Men's Suits in new models. Plain back, plain blue serges, plain brown, gray and brown mixtures, and many fancy plain worsteds. Friday and Saturday at $19.50.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section, Fourth Floor

When You Have Holmes Protection

Holmes Service means quick and reliable protection.

It means a service that guards against burglary and prevents loss from other unforeseen irregularities, such as fires, leaks, broken windows, etc.

It is a service which you should have and about which we would like to tell you more.

May We Have an Opportunity?

HOLMES
ELECTRIC·PROTECTIVE·COMPANY
26·CORTLANDT·ST· tel.-Cortlandt·10

At the Two Brill "Stores of Style"

Overcoats and suits which are superior to any we have ever displayed—more extensive in variety, more exclusive in materials, and more distinctive in models and designs—brimful of snap, shapeliness and style, irreproachable in fit and finish, and price for price incomparable in value.

In Suits

Single, as well as double breasted, one, two and three button models, with slant, flap, or patch pockets, and either quarter, half, or full lined with silk or alpaca.

InOvercoats

Every wanted style for Fall and Winter wear. Form-fitting coats, box coats, belted coats, and pinch backs; single and double breasted, with slash, flap or patch pockets, and quarter or full lined with satin or silk.

Suits, $15 to $40
Overcoats, $20 to $60

Fall Hats for Men in a Superb Assortment, Including the Famous CROFUT-KNAPPS and BORSALINOS

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42d STREET

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Announcing a Formal Opening of the
New GIMBEL-VICTROLA Salons
Largest in New York

Since all Victrolas are the same everywhere, GIMBELS specialize on service features which you do not find at other stores.

Nearly half of the spacious Eighth Floor has been transformed into a veritable Fairyland of Music—by actual measurement the largest space devoted to the display and sale of Victrolas and records in New York.

And to justify these preparations we have assembled the largest stocks of new Victrolas in the State, representing every instrument made by the Victor Company in every style, wood and finish, as well as every Victor Record to date. There isn't a Victrola or a Victor Record made that is not included in our purchases.

GIMBEL-Victrola Service Includes the Following:

1. Every convenience for selection. A large number of private sound-proof booths, scientifically ventilated, to test records and instruments in comfort.
2. Sales experts who know; people who have an appreciative musical sense and who help wonderfully in making selections.
3. All Victrolas inspected by experts before leaving the store to insure exact adjustment and perfect operation. Extra careful delivery by motor.
4. GIMBELS service follows the machine into your home for inspection, adjustment, care, etc., so that your complete satisfaction is paramount.

It Does Make a Difference Where You Buy Your Victrola
We Invite an Inspection of the New Salons

GIMBEL-VICTROLA OUTFITS
EASIEST TERMS OF PAYMENT IN NEW YORK

Victrola IV	$15	Victrola IX	$50	Victrola XIV	$150
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	7.50
Total	$20	Total	$55	Total	$157.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola VI	$25	Victrola X	$75	Victrola XVI	$200
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	10
Total	$30	Total	$80	Total	$210
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
Victrola VIII	$40	Victrola XI	$100	Victrola XVIII	$300
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	15
Total	$45	Total	$105	Total	$315
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)	

You may select your own records with the above outfits. Cabinets to match Victrolas IV, VI, VIII and IX will be delivered without any increase in the monthly payments.

There is no interest charge, the prices being the same as though paid for in cash.

Victrola IX, $50

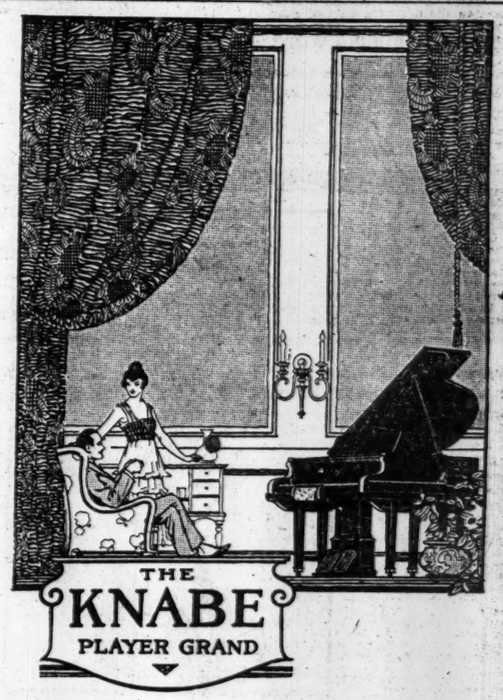
Victrola X, $75

Victrola XI, $100

Victrola XIV, $150

Victrola XVI, $200

Victrola XVIII, $300

GIMBELS—Victrola Salon, Eighth Floor

From the simple charm of "Annie Laurie" to the majestic power of a Liszt Etude, the supreme pleasures of music may be yours through this perfect player grand.

Mignonette Player Grand, $1250
Length Only 5 feet 2 inches
Convenient Terms of Payment May Be Arranged.
Pianos Taken in Exchange.

WAREROOMS
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

They do not shrink—their brightness lasts! For light-durability-economy-buy

Welsbach GAS MANTLES
"REFLEX" BRAND 15¢
Formerly 25¢. Upright or Inverted
All Dealers and the Gas Company

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE
but you will never regret it

TOBEY-made

As you spend more time with your furniture than with anything else that influences your thought, it is important that it be acceptable to you as well as artistically correct in every detail.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.
Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

GERMANS GIVE UP LAST VERDUN FORT

Continued from Page 1.

the Paris War Office report this evening, made a new attack this afternoon and gained some ground, capturing 200 more prisoners. In two days' fighting the French have captured 786 prisoners and about a dozen machine guns.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the British front.

The official statement from the Paris War Office tonight reads:

North of the Somme a new operation carried out by us this afternoon between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel enabled us to gain an appreciable amount of ground and 200 prisoners.

Since yesterday the total number of prisoners we have taken in this sector amounts to 786, including twenty officers. We have also taken about a dozen machine guns.

The French afternoon report follows:

North of the Somme, notwithstanding the persistent bad weather, we followed up during the night the advantages gained by us between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel. Our troops consolidated the ground won, carried several points of support, and cleared out several machine-gun emplacements.

During these operations we took 186 prisoners, including eight officers. This brings up to 786 the number of prisoners taken by us yesterday in this sector.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Little New From British Front.

The bulletin issued tonight from British Headquarters in France reads:

Today the enemy shelled our front in the Hebuterne and Arras regions. Our artillery was active south of Armentières and north of Ypres.

A number of enemy batteries were bombed yesterday by our aircraft; one hostile machine was driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

The British afternoon report says:

A heavy rain fell during the night. There is nothing special to report.

Berlin Admits French Gains.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British attempted to advance on the Somme front north of Courcellette yesterday, but were repulsed, the War Office announced today. The French gained small advantages in the sectors of Les Boeufs and Rancourt.

The text of the statement regarding the Somme front follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the district north of the Somme artillery activity yesterday was renewed locally. An advance of English forces north of Courcelette was easily repulsed.

French attacks in the sector of Les Boeufs and Rancourt brought small advantages for the enemy northeast of Morval and in the northwest edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. They were, however, in general repulsed sanguinarily. Our troops, in spite of tenacious French resistance, made advance in the northern part of Sailly.

WILL FIGHT DURING WINTER.

Gen. Maurice Says British Offensive on the Somme Will Continue.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—During the course of an interview with The Associated Press correspondent today, Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, was asked what he thought of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement that the Entente Allies could not break through the western front in thirty years. General Maurice replied:

"Our recent offensive was not designed to break through. Its purpose was to relieve the pressure on Verdun and kill as many Germans as possible. I will not undertake to say whether it will take thirty years to get the Germans out of France, but the allied strength is constantly growing and the German strength is constantly declining. The effect of the allied offensive is cumulative. When the weather permits its resumption the results will be greater than ever. Torrential rains in the last week have prevented actions of any great consequence.

"It is no doubt true that the Germans in recent fights have been short of ammunition. During the Winter, with its short fighting days limiting the use of artillery, they will be able to replenish their stores, but, despite the bad weather, we have no intention of letting up on them.

"Our offensive will continue throughout the Winter when conditions are at all favorable.

"From documents recently found on prisoners, there is no question that there is a great deterioration in the enemy's morale and material, although they have been able to maintain the number of their divisions. This has been accomplished by withdrawing regiments from old divisions to form new ones. You see, in defense warfare eight or nine battalions can form an effective division, whereas eleven or twelve are required for offensive work. On the defensive a smaller number of battalions can hold a great amount of line. This is possible through the use of machine guns, whereas on the offensive the men must be individually armed with rifles.

"I am confident the actual new organizations of the Germans are not more than ten divisions. Others were formed as indicated by withdrawing battalions from old divisions."

ADVERTISEMENT.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?

Tone up your digestion and the entire nervous system—

GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE

Combined with PURE OLIVE OIL

Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. $1.

If you need iron combined with Port and Oil, get Dewey's Dew-for-ol at your Druggist's.

Sold by Park & Tilford Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and other good dealers
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.
('Phone 3001-Cort.)
138 Fulton St. 81 Nassau St., N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Henry H. Curran

Your Man not Charlie Murphy's

DO YOU WANT Charlie Murphy's man or *your* man for President of the Board of Aldermen?

Henry H. Curran's record shows him fighting Tammany all the time

Curran works for *you*.

Murphy works for ?

This is the way to mark your ballot:

Put a cross (X) in Section 11 to vote for HENRY H. CURRAN

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN 11
Vote for One
X HENRY H. CURRAN {Republican American Progressive

The Curran Committee

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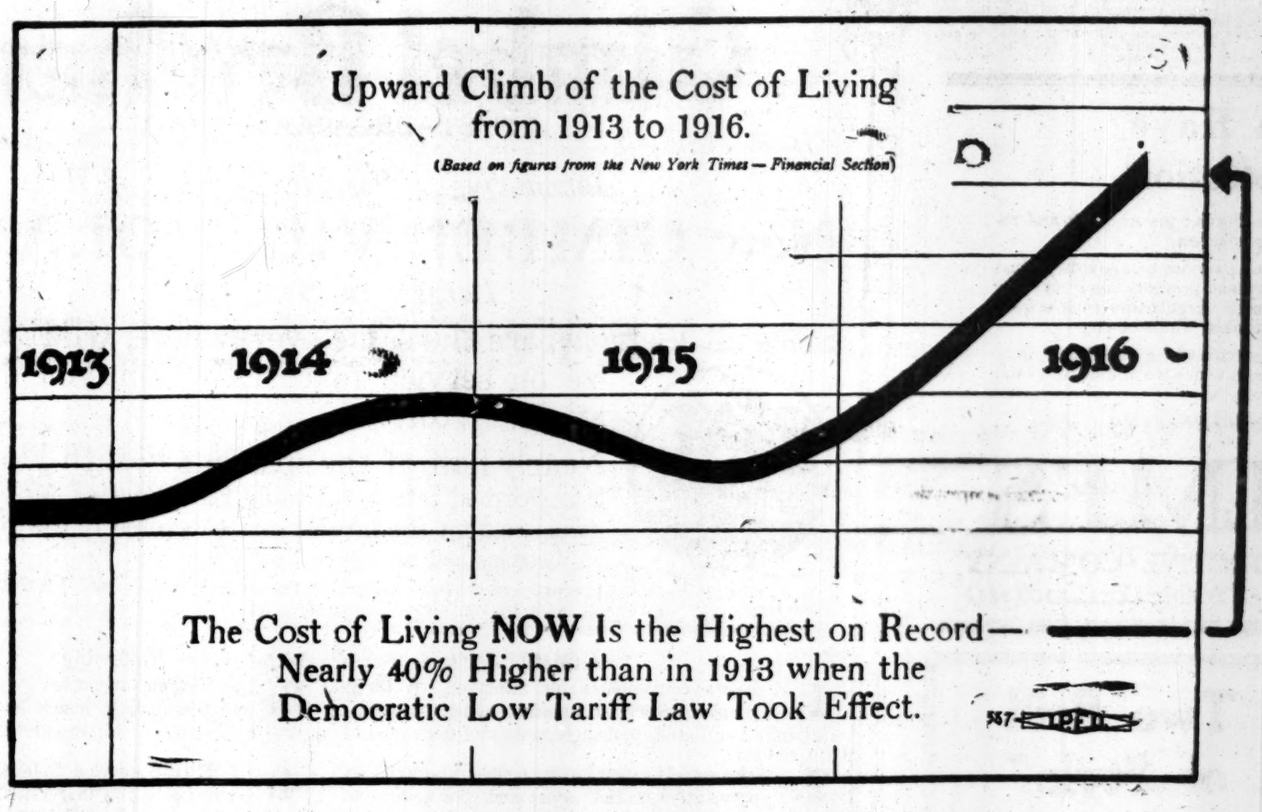
The Broken Promise

The Democrats Pledged Themselves to Reduce the Cost of Living—But Living Expenses Are Now the Highest on Record

The following is a plank from their Platform of 1912

"THE *high cost of living* is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican Party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff.

"We take issue with them on this subject, and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican Party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up."


Upward Climb of the Cost of Living from 1913 to 1916.
(Based on figures from the New York Times—Financial Section)
1913
1914
1915
1916
The Cost of Living NOW Is the Highest on Record—
Nearly 40% Higher than in 1913 when the
Democratic Low Tariff Law Took Effect.

If it is true, as Mr. Wilson claims, that our present prosperity is not due to the war, then the high cost of living is not due to the war.

The Democratic Party cannot claim the credit for one without assuming the responsibility for the other.

What You Paid in 1913 and What You Pay Now

Articles	Unit	1913	1916	Increase
Flour	Bbl.	$4.65	$9.75	110%
Sugar	lb.	.04¼	.07½	75%
Lard	lb.	.10¾	.17½	61%
Eggs	doz.	.36	.58	61%

The New York Times.
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.
COAL AT $20 A TON A POSSIBILITY HERE
Domestic Sizes Already Retailing at $13 in Many Parts of the City.

What You Paid in 1913 and What You Pay Now

Articles	Unit	1913	1916	Increase
Salt Pork	lb.	.12	.16	33%
Salt Beef	lb.	.09	.11½	28%
Butter	lb.	.31	.36	16%
Sirloin Steak	lb.	.24½	.28	14%

Vote for Hughes!

Republican National Publicity Committee

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Protection!

PROTECTION for American wages as represented in American prices has always been fought by the Democratic party resting upon a Solid South that has been slow to recognize THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

AMERICAN WAGES MAKE AMERICAN PRICES. **The Democratic Party is always the Party for World-Wide Free Trade and European Prices in America.**

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY Believes in Home and Foreign Protection to

AMERICAN Labor and Capital—AMERICAN Lives and Property

"Do you think that because of this horrible war there is a lack of potency of competition—that they cannot compete with you when it stops? Well, what are these millions of men going to do when the war stops, who are along in the trenches and back in the reserves? They will go to work. They will produce goods. What will they do with those goods? They will sell those goods. Where will they sell them? They will sell them here. They will come here undoubtedly with goods made at a rate of wages much lower than is paid here." —CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"I do not propose to debate theories. You have got a clear condition of fact to consider. What are you going to do about it? There is only one thing to do about it. Our opponents, with their tariff-for-revenue-only policy, cannot meet it. You have got to meet it. I do not care what hitherto has been your party affiliation. If you study the signs of the times, the economic conditions of our life, you know very well you have to meet this condition by an intelligent, sane application of the Republican doctrine of protection to American industry." —CHARLES E. HUGHES.

PROTECTION will be needed in this country at the end of the war as never before.
More than 40,000,000 men in Europe have been summoned from industry to arms.
They are supported by 20,000,000 in munitions and works unnecessary after the war.
Sixty million toilers in Europe will right-about-face at the end of the war and look to the United States to receive their goods.
Europe has shipped here $700,000,000 gold and will ship millions more.
At the close of the war we shall have the world's wealth and the world's gold—The world must try to get it back.
What party truly represents PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS and JUSTICE, all of which will be most urgently needed at the end of the war?
The Democratic Party has always opposed tariff protection.
The Democratic policy would destroy the industries that need Protection.

Preparedness!

By Words of Woodrow Wilson at Cincinnati, Oct. 27:

"If you are a good American you will be recognized everywhere."

"What a future lies before a people which can interpret the rights of mankind everywhere!"

"America as a financial nation has this delicate duty, mediation."

"The United States must be a clearing house for human sympathies from every part of the globe."

By Common Sense of Charles E. Hughes at Boston, Oct. 27:

"By not inviting insult; by not permitting any one to think he can trade on or profit by our weakness; by not leading any one to suppose that we lack courage and determination to stand for our rights; but by having our flag symbolize courage and justice."

Justice!

CHARLES E. HUGHES has stood for justice—as investigator of the life insurance companies—as Governor of the State of New York—as an honored Justice of the United States Supreme Bench. He has never sought wealth or personal preferment. He has always stood for justice and the settlements of justice.

"I want to see the United States go forward true to itself; holding its head erect among the nations; maintaining its rights; **loyal to the standards of justice.**"—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"I am not interested in this matter of American prosperity, that a few may get rich. I am not interested in a country which gives isolated opportunities to a few at the expense of the many. I do not want to be the President of a country which aims its policy to promote the welfare of a limited few. I wish to see the great plain people of this country prosperous, and that is the reason I stand here."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

"What did we have before the war orders began to come. We had unemployment. Then, those who could not find work were walking the streets. Then, we had the most serious problem of labor that had been presented in many a day. Then, we had soup houses and bread lines, and municipal relief. Why, from one end of the country to the other, in our great cities, only twenty months ago, we had labor conditions which were trying the souls of the men who wanted to relieve able-bodied, alert, American workmen, who were looking in vain for opportunities for labor. If you desire to know what America cannot stand, after this war is over, consider the conditions which it was compelled to stand under the policy which our opponents put in operation."—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

BEFORE THIS WAR the Wilson tariff threw two million American workmen out of their jobs; and its work had only just begun.
AFTER THIS WAR the Wilson tariff, unless defeated Nov. 7, will throw all American workmen into competition with sixty million trained and disciplined men of Europe.

"Too Proud to Fight"

Means No Protection, No Preparedness, No Justice—Only Surrender!

The claim of the Democratic Party that it has made prosperity in the United States is false. Its claim is filched from the blood-stained trenches of Europe, which are giving America a false prosperity. *WE MUST* pay the price for it after the war! *WILL* "peace at any price" protect us? *WILL* Bryan, Daniels and Baker protect us? *WE MUST* have Republican Protection! *WE MUST* have Republican Preparedness!

We Must Have Justice and

Hughes!

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[N. B.—Anyone desiring to spread this advertisement may send money or check to C. W. Barron, care Doremus & Co., Wall Street Journal Building, and it will be spent not.
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SAKHAROFF CHOSEN TO FACE MACKENSEN

Famous Russian General from Galicia to Take Command in Dobrudja.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NORTH

Rumanians Continue to Repel Teuton Attacks All Along the Transylvania Border.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Lieut. Gen. Vladimir Sakharoff, commander of the Russian forces in Galicia, arrived in Bucharest today and will take command of the army in Dobrudja, according to a dispatch received from Bucharest today by the Wireless Press.

On the Transylvanian frontier Rumanian forces continue to pursue the retiring Austro-German troops to the west of the Jiul Valley, the Rumanian official report issued today announces. Teuton attacks were repulsed after continued fighting in the Prahova Valley and in the region of Dragoslavele. East of the River Alt a battle still is in progress. Following is the text of the statement:

On the western Moldavian frontier to Predeal the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley the fighting continued throughout the greater part of the day. We repulsed the enemy as the result of counterattacks.

In the region of Dragoslavele we repulsed an enemy attack. East of the Alt fighting still is proceeding.

West of the Jiul pursuit of the enemy continues. We captured many limbers and a great quantity of war material.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

A bulletin issued by Russian Army Headquarters at Petrograd today reads:

Rumanian Front.—In Transylvania, at the source of the Sheleia River, at Bratocea, twenty miles from Kronstadt, a small Rumanian force, having taken the enemy by surprise, drove him back, inflicting severe losses, taking a number of prisoners, one machine-gun and a searchlight.

In the Alt Valley the fighting is still proceeding. In the Jiul Valley pursuit of the enemy continues.

Dobrudja Front.—Along the whole front our scouting detachments continue their activities.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Efforts of the Rumanians to force back Austro-German troops which have invaded their country failed yesterday, the War Office announces. Southeast of Rothenthurn Pass the invaders are making further progress. The announcement follows:

On the Eastern Transylvanian front the situation is unchanged. Rumanian attacks against the allied (Teutonic) troops which had advanced beyond Altschanz and Predeal Passes failed, with losses to the enemy. We captured eight officers and 200 men. Southeast of Rothenthurn Pass engagements which are favorable for us continue.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. (Dobrudja): Constanza was shelled from the sea without success.

Combats in the Carpathian passes are being carried on with extraordinary rage. The Rumanians at the eleventh hour are trying to bar the gates of Walachia by the engagement of rapidly concentrated reserves, says the Overseas News Agency.

Mighty trenches north of Predeal, as well as positions at Azuga, which consist of permanent works completed several months ago, including trench systems, wolf traps, and barbed wire defenses, were partly crushed by the cannon of the advancing German and Austro-Hungarian army groups or were partly outflanked.

South of Azuga, in the Toemoser Pass, as well as south of Toerzburg Pass, the troops slowly but irresistibly march ahead against Campulung, says the agency, which adds:

"These mountain battles are being fought through terrains filled with snow and made impracticable by rains, between ravines, and on snow-covered summits. They require the utmost energy on the part of commanders and troops, and belong to the most difficult, but at the same time most glorious, exploits of this campaign."

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The feature of the war reports yesterday was the capture of the fortress of Vaux by the French. From the advance of the French some days ago it seemed that the fall of Vaux was merely a question of time. A brief study of the topographical features will show why this is so.

In the sudden thrust of the French some time ago, the village and the fortress of Douaumont were taken and a part of the village of Vaux. The fort was a stumbling block and the French infantry swerved around it, reaching almost to the eastern edge of the village. This threw the fort into a deep pocket from which escape was almost impossible.

The village is one of those small towns so common in France, consisting of about one main street with its houses and shops, built on either side. The village lies at the bottom of a small ravine, the bounding sides of which are the Plateau of Douaumont, which is 325 meters above sea level, and the plateau upon which the fort is situated which is about the same height. The floor of the ravine is about 250 meters above the sea, so that there is a difference of height between the ravine and its lips of about 225 feet. The position is practically surrounded by a semi-circular clump of woods, the woods of Chapitre on the south, of Caillette on the west, and of Hardaumont on the north. Only the eastern side is clear.

The lines after the last French attack crossed this ravine, extended through the village and ascended the plateaux to the north and south. With respect to the fortress of Vaux, the position was hopeless. The French held the southern lip of the ravine on both sides of the fort. They held the plateau of Douaumont on the north, which virtually controlled the situation from that direction. The ravine itself was swept by the fire of the French east and west of the fort. There was no way in which reinforcements could be sent up, there was but one way of retreat left open. This was down the sides of the ravine and thence up the other slope. The movement could take place only at night, as otherwise the retreating troops would be annihilated by the French fire.

Under the heavy artillery fire of the French the Germans were forced to recognize the hopelessness of their effort to defend the fort and this, the last of the permanent defenses of Verdun which remained in German hands, fell again into the hands of the French.

It is a matter of interest to recall some of the main incidents of the capture of Vaux by the Germans. Against an attack coming from the north, Vaux is admirably defended by the ravine which stretches out across the front. This was the great stumbling block of the German attack. For weeks and weeks they strove to establish their line along the southern lip of the ravine. Several times they succeeded, but each time one of the rare counterattacks which the French delivered in the course of the Verdun fighting drove them back. It was not until June that, in one of the fiercest of the many battles which made up the battle of Verdun, that Vaux fell. What it cost the Germans no one knows. But the intensity of the fighting for this one small plateau has not been exceeded, if, indeed, it has been equaled, on the Somme.

No doubt now remains of the absolute futility of the battle of Verdun. The Germans were playing for tremendous stakes and lost. What Douaumont and Vaux cost them in men has never been reported, but when the reports of the battles that raged for days at these two places are re-read, it is difficult to conceive that the price paid for each was less than 75,000 men. And in this lies the German tragedy. After the frightful cost which was paid for these places, one was regained at a cost not to exceed 5,000 men, and the other, to accept the German report of yesterday, which states that the position was evacuated with no attempt to defend it, cost the French nothing.

Let us see what the French have gained as a result of these successes. When Douaumont fell, the German critics thought that the capture of this fortress would flank the others completely and force the French out. When Vaux fell they were sure of it. But the chain of the French defenses was found not to depend on either one or on both. They were merely two important points on the main ridge of the French defense. They gave the Germans a secure foothold on the ridge and two points from which to work.

What were they able to accomplish after these had been taken? A little more ground was taken and held, but the battle gradually died out. The French in retaking these positions, and bringing the lines back to where they were in early April, have in all probability permanently secured Verdun from future attacks. The German General Staff, after their last experience, will never attack again when they know beforehand what it will cost them to retake the ground lost, which they also know must be retaken before Verdun is even threatened. Their opportunity here, if they ever had a real opportunity, has gone, never to return. It is perfectly safe to say then that Verdun is forever safe against an attack from the north.

The ground north of Douaumont and Vaux, which the Germans took in the early days of the attack, is of no value to the French. There is nothing in it that would justify an extended effort to recapture it. Being perfectly safe in the north then, the French are free without anxiety of a countermovement from another direction to make an attack from the heights of the Woevre over the plans against Metz. The ravine of the village of Vaux may be a temporary obstacle and the French may see fit to clear this out before allowing the Verdun situation to rest completely. With the Germans holding even a part of it, it makes a gap in the defense, from which an attack cannot be launched, it is true, but which makes it difficult for teh French to move out. But the defense is not impaired for this reason.

But little news reaches us of the other fighting in the west—that on the Somme. It is true that this section of the western front has been deluged with heavy rains lasting for many days. This has made the ground practically impassable. This, however, does not explain the absence of fighting of a major character for such a long period. The Berlin statement as to the former shortage of artillery may be the cause. Berlin asserts that this shortage has been overcome, and that recently the Germans in the west have had all the shells they have needed. If this is so, the heavy counterattacks which have marked the fighting there for some days can be accounted for. It certainly is true that the allies have made no attempt to launch an attack on a large scale for more than four weeks. The interesting point is, has the allied offense weakened or has the German defense strengthened? When the weather clears we should find the answer.

VOLUME OF MAIL SEIZURES.

41,020 Bags Held Up in Nine Months, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Altogether 24,200 bags of mail from Germany and 16,820 bags destined for Germany were confiscated by the British and French authorities from December, 1915, to the end of September, 1916, says the Overseas News Agency. The news agency asserts that only a small part of the seized mail was afterward redispatched to its destination. The seizures as given by the news agency follow:

From Germany: To the United States—On Dutch steamers, 9,237 bags; on Danish steamers, 2,938 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 4,935 bags. To Spain, Portugal, and South America—On Dutch steamers, 5,726 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 499 bags. To the Dutch Indies—On Dutch steamers, 865 bags.

To Germany: From the United States—On Dutch steamers, 1,181 bags; on Danish steamers, 9,063 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 3,313 bags. From Spain, Portugal, and South America—On Dutch steamers, 2,354 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 784 bags. From the Dutch Indies—On Dutch steamers, 525 bags.

ITALIANS TAKE 4,731 IN NEW OFFENSIVE

Capture Strong Austrian Positions East of Gorizia and on the Carso.

HIGH PEAKS ARE STORMED

Vienna Admits Cadorna's Troops Made Gain on the Plateau.

ROME, Nov. 2.—A new offensive was opened yesterday against the Austrians by the Italian forces, the War Office announced today. Advances have been scored at some points, and so far 4,731 prisoners have been taken.

The Italian offensive was directed against the heights east of Gorizia and a strong new line on the Carso east of Vallone. The bulletin reads:

On the Julian front yesterday our troops attacked powerful defenses on the heights east of Gorizia and a strong new line on the Carso east of Vallone. During the morning artillery and trench mortars opened a heavy fire on the enemy's lines which were breached at several points. An infantry attack was delivered at 11 o'clock in the morning.

South of the Oppachiasella-Castagnavizza Road, the enemy's line was occupied at several points and held against incessant counterattacks.

During yesterday 4,731 prisoners, including thirty-two officers and six guns of 105 millimeters, many machine guns, transport animals, and other material were captured.

In the Gorizia area, where the ground became so sodden during the recent rains, our troops overcame the resistance of the enemy and occupied trenches on the eastern slopes of Tivoli and San Marco, and heights east of Sober.

On the Carso the Eleventh Army Corps stormed the wooded hills of Veliki, Kribuch, and Hill 375 east and above Monte Pecinka, and the height 308 east of the latter. We also pushed forward two-thirds of a mile east of Segiti.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on several villages in the Lower Isonzo. The casualties at Pieris were one soldier, a Captain, and four Red Cross men.

A powerful squadron of sixteen Caproni battleplanes, escorted by Nieuport machines, bombed the enemy's camps in the Frigido and Vipbach valleys with two tons of explosives. In spite of heavy fire from hostile aircraft batteries, all our machines returned in safety.

Eight Italian Divisions in Attack.

VIENNA, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement tonight on operations in the Italian theatre:

In the Gorizia region an Italian offensive has commenced. The Second and Third Italian Armies, which since the last big battles have been completed with fresh troops, opened the attack. The first general assault was repulsed, owing to the bravery of our troops. After an increase in the enemy fire until it became extraordinarily heavy during the morning, the enemy infantry stormed at noon in the Vippach Valley and on the heights east of Vertoibizza, intending to capture them at any price. Seven enemy brigades advanced in the narrow region, but were repulsed.

Shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning on the northern part of the Carso Plateau a massed attack was begun by the Italian infantry, which gained ground beyond our ruined advanced lines. Encircling counterattacks by our brave troops repulsed the Italians, but Bosovica remained in the enemy's hands.

Eight Italian divisions participated in this attack. On the southern part of the plateau we maintained all our positions, despite violent attacks.

Carniolian Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. and West Galician Landsturm Regiment No. 82 took a prominent part in the success of yesterday's battle. They steadily repulsed all attacks. We captured 1,000 men and seven machine guns.

RUSSIANS LOSE GROUND ON THE KOVEL FRONT

Teutons Take Advanced Trenches and 1,530 Men on West Bank of Stokhod River.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—German troops captured advanced Russian trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod River south of Witonies, in Volhynia, after the Russians had repelled three previous attacks, says today's announcement of the War Office, which follows:

In the Stokhod River region near Witonies and the villages of Mikhailovka and Alexandrovsk battles are proceeding. The first enemy attacks on Witonies and the heights south of it were repelled, but in the afternoon the enemy, after a fierce artillery bombardment, launched a fourth attack and captured our advanced trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod south of Witonies.

On Sunday Colonel Pozdniak of the sapping battalion was mortally wounded and died almost immediately.

In the wooded Carpathian region west of Capul Mountain the enemy attacked the position of one of our regiments and had almost succeeded in pressing it back when our reserves arrived and repelled him.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—General von Linsingen's troops on the eastern front yesterday stormed Russian positions on the left bank of the Stokhod River. They inflicted heavy losses on the Russians, says today's official statement, and captured more than 1,500 men. The statement is appended:

Prince Leopold's front—In the army group of General von Linsingen the Westphalian and East Frisian troops under command of Major Gen. von Ditfurth stormed the Russian positions which were advanced near and south of Witonies, on the left bank of the Stokhod River. In addition to heavy and sanguinary losses suffered by the enemy 22 officers and 1,508 men were taken prisoner. Three machine guns and three mine throwers were left in our hands. Our losses were small.

Further south, near Alexandrovsk, we brought back from a successful reconnoitring raid sixty prisoners.

Archduke Charles's front—In the Carpathians there were successful enterprises against the Russian advanced positions north of Dorna Watra.

Turks Report Success in Galicia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2, (via London.)—Turkish troops fighting in Galicia launched a violent attack against the Russian positions on Oct. 30 and stormed three successive lines of fortified defenses, according to an official report issued today by the Turkish War Department. The text reads:

Galician front—On Oct. 30 our troops violently attacked and penetrated three successive lines of the enemy's fortified defenses and captured Hill 407, north of Molohov, and also Ceparik Hill, further to the eastward. We took 120 prisoners, of whom four were officers, and captured four machine guns and two trench mortars.

Repeated enemy attacks with superior forces on the following day in an attempt to recapture the heights mentioned in the foregoing completely failed before the heroic resistance of our troops.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

Petrograd Reports Successes by Both Russians and Turks.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Caucasian Front: West of Sakkiz, in the valley of Tatavachala River, our detachments attacked the Turks occupying a fortified position on the heights commanding the river valley. The Turks hurriedly retreated from the position, leaving twenty-seven dead on the ground.

In the direction of Bijar fighting continued during the whole of the day against superior enemy forces. In the evening our detachments retired to the villages of Vianedi and Shirinbulag.

Refuse Even Money on Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Democratic National Committeeman E. H. Moore posted $1,000 at even money today that Wilson would carry Ohio by 25,000. The Hughes backers didn't cover the wager. The betting on the result of the Presidential election in small sums is at even money.

BULGAR LINES SHELLED.

Serbs Repel Attacks and Make Progress in Cerna Region.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—French Army Headquarters today reports that the Serbians on the Macedonian front are making good progress in the Cerna River region, southeast of Monastir. The announcement follows:

From the Struma to the Vardar there is nothing to report beyond a fairly lively cannonade, especially in the sector of Lake Doiran.

In the region of the Cerna the Serbians repulsed several Bulgarian counterattacks and made good progress, notwithstanding spirited resistance on the part of the enemy, who sustained appreciable losses and left some prisoners in the hands of our allies.

On our left wing there was considerable activity on the part of the artillery on both sides.

Serbian Army Headquarters at Saloniki issued this announcement:

We repulsed an enemy attack in the region of Budimirci village on Tuesday.

On the right bank of the Cerna the artillery was active. We advanced a little and took some enemy trenches.

For some days the village of Gardilovo (twelve miles southeast of Monastir) has been in the hands of the French.

The British War Office report follows:

On the Doiran front the artillery on both sides has been active. Janes station was bombed yesterday by hostile aircraft. No damage was done.

On the Struma front our new position at Barakli-Aguma is being consolidated.

On Tuesday our artillery, in cooperation with the navy, bombarded the hostile position at Neohori.

BERLIN, No. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Macedonian Front—Serbian advances in the Cerna bend and north of the Nidze Height were repulsed. On the Struma front there were active engagements in advanced positions.

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INSIDE THE GERMAN EMPIRE

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Deutschland Answers Wilson

At Shadow Lawn last Saturday Mr. Wilson, in criticising the Republicans' position on the tariff, said:

"These gentlemen make predictions about what is going to happen after the war which are absolutely incredible. I wonder that they can make them with straight faces. They say that these nations, with 25,000,000 men devoted to destruction—their own destruction included—constituting more than 50 per cent. of the skilled mechanical force of those nations, are nevertheless and somehow secretly engaged in manufacturing a great body of products which are going to be dumped on us after the war, when they are struggling for their breath in the titanic struggle for their life. If they can get anybody but themselves to believe this, why, then perhaps we ought to make ready for it; but they don't know what is going to happen after the war; I don't know what is going to happen after the war, and you don't.

"The only thing that we can do is to prepare the impartial eyes and methods of inquiries which will find out for us what is happening as fast as it happens, and then deal with the facts as they arise."

I Call Mr. Wilson's Attention to the Fact

that the newspapers are to-day telling us that the Deutschland arose out of the ocean yesterday with ten million dollars' worth of goods direct from Germany. **Evidently these goods have "somehow secretly" been manufactured while a large percentage of Germany's mechanical force has been at war.**

Mr. Wilson says he does not know and nobody else knows what is going to happen after the war. This shipment on the Deutschland is something tangible that has happened right now while Germany is at war, surrounded by a wall of steel, and is simply a forerunner of what is going to happen on a much larger scale when the war is over.

Mr. Wilson says the only thing we can do *"is to prepare the impartial eyes and methods of inquiries which will find out for us what is happening as fast as it happens, and then deal with the facts as they arise."* It would be difficult to find a more short-sighted policy than this. A statesman is supposed to be a man of some vision, some foresight, some ability to look farther ahead than the end of his own nose.

Mr. Wilson's statement that we can do nothing to prepare for what is bound to happen in the future until something actually happens pretty nearly describes his entire course during the past three and a half years. It does not completely describe it, because Mr. Wilson has not only waited always for something to happen, but even when it has happened he has taken no definite, final action.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

RETAIL COAL MEN ACCUSE PRODUCERS

Say Big Companies Are Not Making Deliveries in Needed Quantities.

PUBLIC PAYS FOR DELAY

Independent Mine Owners Held at Fault for Pushing the Price Upward.

Resenting attempts of the big coal-producing companies to appear blameless in the present fuel crisis in the metropolitan district, retailers in this city yesterday issued a statement through Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association, Inc., in which it was charged that, while the published quotations of the companies were undoubtedly correct, and that prices had not been raised by them, the latter cannot deliver coal and are not delivering it in anything like the quantities required even under normal conditions.

Hourly inquiries made at all of the principal wholesale offices yesterday, it was asserted by the retailers, brought the same negative response and confirmed the belief of the retailers that no orders for immediate shipment could be accepted here. Orders remained unfilled, and boats that had been waiting for weeks at Perth Amboy, Port Johnson, and other nearby shipping points, piling up demurrage bills at the rate of 2 cents a ton every day, were not being loaded. This meant, retail dealers said, that, in addition to the actual cost of the coal and freight, trimming, and other handling charges on it, they were paying from $8 to $10 a day in demurrage charges.

In the statement issued over Mr. Rice's name these five points are advanced to explain the present situation:

An admitted shortage of miners and laborers in the coal region that amounts to between 15 and 20 per cent. of the whole supply of workers.

An unprecedented consumption of coal by manufacturing plants all over the country.

A shortage of cars and embargoes on transportation.

The exhaustion of surplus coal at the various stocking points on account of the increased demand and the partial suspension of mining earlier in the season, due to the demands of labor.

The unavoidable disadvantage at which this city is always placed in having no stocking room for coal to meet such an emergency as the present one.

As a result of this condition of affairs the retailers are said to have exhausted the stocks they purchased at prices which usually prevail at this time, and are now compelled to replenish them at exorbitant figures. It is about the worst possible condition they can find themselves in, the statement goes on, and it can be relieved only by reasonableness on the part of consumers, who should be satisfied with enough coal to keep their fires burning until conditions improve.

It was asserted by one large retailer yesterday that the independent mine owners were at fault in the present situation. These sellers were asking around $10 a ton yesterday for coal delivered at destination in this city. These producers do not get much trade ordinarily from the larger local retailers, and now that things are coming their way they are said to be charging these dealers every cent they can force them to pay. A leading trade journal is the authority for the statement that within the last few days domestic sizes have been sold at $11 a ton, free on board New York, which is equivalent to $9.60 a ton at the mines, and that the whole range of speculative coal is up from $2 to $3 a ton as compared with a week ago.

Plans are under way both in Federal and city attorneys' offices to handle any complaints that may be received regarding organized attempts to keep the price of coal at high levels.

County Judge John F. Hylan of Kings County, in a letter to District Attorney Harry E. Lewis yesterday, urged that the big increase in the price of coal in Brooklyn be investigated.

The New Jersey Public Utilities Commission had a conference at Jersey City yesterday, at which it was decided to investigate the coal situation. A resolution was adopted giving Inspector Maybury, Jr., of the Railroad Division of the Commission, power to investigate that end of the situation in detail. Inspector Maybury visited the yards in Jersey City during the day in search of data concerning the number of coal cars there and how long they were detained before being sent back for reloading.

SAUSAGE DAYS FOR BERLIN.

Only Two Kinds Officially Designated for People's Use.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Berlin is shortly to enjoy another food novelty with the introduction of two sausage days and a standard sausage. Berlin Magistrates have completed an organization embracing all the local sausage factories, which in the future, under strict municipal control, will be permitted to manufacture only two uniform varieties, blutwurst and leberwurst. The retail price is to be 40 and 30 cents a pound for first and second quality respectively.

Another food novelty of more than local interest and importance is "ober-lot—Gut Anstellung." In the barracks of the Alexander Guard regiment, a remarkable exhibition to illustrate the truck gardening and fruit raising activities of Hindenburg's armies in the occupied areas of Russia and Poland. The exhibition is held under the auspices of the "Association for Propagating the Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables in Germany." As a result of a suggestion made to the then commander in chief in the East, Hindenburg, all available military forces were put to work raising fruits and vegetables in addition to other compulsory agricultural pursuits. A vast organization was built up, including fruit collecting centres, desiccation plants, marmalade factories, and canneries. The new industry is being operated entirely by Hindenburg's soldiers.

The exhibition includes products from the Baltic coast and Bay of Riga to south of Brest-Litovsk. Some idea of the value of the products turned out by the Hindenburg organization in Russia and Poland is indicated by the example of the Kovno plant, which has already handled more than 4,000 tons of fruit.

COHAN ENTERS THE MOVIES.

He Will Act in Screen Versions of His Plays in Roles He Created.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of a motion picture company to be known as the George M. Cohan Film Corporation. As the name would indicate, the new company will convert the plays of Mr. Cohan into motion pictures with the author and actor in the roles he created on the speaking stage.

Mr. Cohan has been the recipient of many large offers from motion-picture companies to act for the screen or sell his plays for adaptation for the movies, but he has refused all of these. His new company will produce movie versions of "45 Minutes from Broadway," "The Governor's Son," "The Yankee Prince," "George Washington, Jr.," "The Talk of New York," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "The Miracle Man," "The Man Who Owns Broadway," "Little Johnny Jones," and "The Little Millionaire." In addition, Mr. Cohan will write new scenarios and act in some of them.

The films will be distributed through the Artcraft Pictures Corporation, the company recently organized to exploit Mary Pickford in films.

COL. WM. C. RAFFERTY HOST

Gives a Dinner to Consul General Henry H. Morgan at the Waldorf.

Colonel William Carroll Rafferty, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rafferty gave a dinner of twenty-six covers last night in the State Apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria, in honor of Henry H. Morgan, American Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Morgan. A Hawaiian orchestra played through dinner and for the dancing which followed. Colonel Rafferty recently returned from Honolulu, where he was in command of the United States Coast Artillery in Hawaii.

The guests included the Countess of Limerick, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, Count and Countess Festetics, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Britt, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pell, the Misses Charlotte Marshall, Juliet Atwater, and Mercedes Rafferty, also Laurence Mortimer, B. Van Rensselaer Willis, Holmes Nichol, Charles P. Requa, and Roger Deering.

ETHEL LEGINSKA PLAYS.

Pianist Does Not Appear at Her Best in a Classical Program.

Ethel Leginska, pianist, gave her first recital of the season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. She played Bach's "Italian Concerto," Brahms's "Sixteen Waltzes," Op. 39, Beethoven's Ecossaises in E flat, the same composer's "Pathetique" Sonata, Op. 13, and Brahms's "Variations on a Theme by Paganini."

Mme. Leginska has won a high place among the pianists by her gifts. Ordinarily she has been known for a fiery energy, a subtlety and sensitiveness to half shades, and the technical brilliance and refinement necessary to give expression to these qualities. While it would be idle to say these were not in evidence yesterday, or that she did not do some splendid playing, the fact remains that in a program which might almost be called severely classical she seemed to be less happy than on some previous occasions.

It is something of a task to make most Beethoven piano sonatas sound altogether convincing in a large auditorium like that of Carnegie Hall, for her attempt to make this particular sonata, so much played by piano students, sound "different," and at the same time make it carry properly, she became less the pianist and more the virtuoso, indulging in sharp variety of dynamics and devices of expression, and a forcing process. The result was neither the best Beethoven nor the best Leginska. The Brahms variations which followed with no intermission are too long and too much a matter of displaying the composer's remarkable skill in this form, rather than the feeling he exhibits elsewhere, to fill their place gracefully, even though the player did some of her best work during their course.

While it may seem ungracious in those who find fault with a program that represents the highest endeavor, with no compromise toward the merely "popular," the proceeding might be put in the form of a compliment by saying that Mme. Leginska has gifts so unique along certain lines that they should be displayed, even at the expense of things that might be left to six-foot male pianists with heavy arms.

MR. LORTAT'S APPEARANCE.

A French Pianist Heard for the First Time in Aeolian Hall.

There was another addition to the number of visiting pianists in New York yesterday afternoon. When Robert Lortat made his first appearance here at a recital in Aeolian Hall, Mr. Lortat is from Paris, where some years ago he gained distinction at the Conservatoire; and he is an artist of experience, fine feeling and ripe attainments. As an executant he is amply provided with the modern equipment of technique; as an interpreter he is naturally animated by the Gallic spirit. But his musicianship is broad enough and deep enough to make his performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" and the twenty-four preludes of Chopin really fine interpretations, an exposition of their significance. In certain of Schumann's variations some would have desired a firmer rhythm; and there were rather more than a negligible number of technical slips. But the composition was presented with much of its sweep of passion and power, much of its grandiose style. So, too, he found a true expression for Chopin's infinite variety of mood in the preludes. If he did not sound all the depths of either Schumann or Chopin, he gave a performance of distinction and sincerity, intelligently and musically conceived.

Mr. Lortat was most at home in a group of French pieces which followed; pieces by Debussy, and still more so in others by Fauré, Déodat de Séverac, Emmanuel Chabrier. These he played with great gusto; especially Faure's "Impromptu" and the two selections from de Séverac's suite "Cerdana." "The Return of the Muleteers" has a fascinating exotic charm and a touch of Oriental rhythm that Mr. Lortat made much of; and there was great good humor and dash in his playing of Chabrier's "Scherzo-Valse," an amusing piece. Mr. Lortat's clear and finely colored tone, his command of incisive brilliancy, served him well in these. He ended his program with a fine regard for a convention more honored in the breach than in the observance by playing one of Liszt's St. Francis legends, concerning walking on the waves.

SOPRANO AND TENOR HEARD

Myrtle Moses of Chicago Opera Co. and Wm. Wheeler in Recitals.

Song recitals were given yesterday by Myrtle Moses, mezzo-soprano, who appeared at the Cort Theatre in the afternoon, and by William Wheeler, tenor, who was heard last night at Aeolian Hall. Miss Moses is a member of the Chicago Opera Company. For her recital yesterday she sang a group of songs by Beethoven and Haydn, four songs in German by more recent composers, a group of French songs, and songs in English by Carpenter, Scott, and Turner-Maley. This singer, who is little known to the New York public, has agreeable qualities of voice and style that made her recital interesting. Barring occasional singing off the pitch, her vocal style was good and she displayed understanding of the manner in which songs are made significant in their performance. William Reddick was the accompanist.

William Wheeler had been heard here before as a member of Arthur Whiting's University Quartet, but had never given a recital here. His program consisted of songs in Italian and German, a group of rather unusual folksongs, one of which was sung in Gaelic, and five songs in English. Mr. Wheeler has a better equipment than most of the few tenors who appear in the song recital field. He has a pleasant stage manner, sings without any affectation whatever, and in an unobtrusive way puts considerable feeling and style into what he does. His voice is a real tenor, which is resonant throughout its range. It would be heard to more advantage than it is if the singer cultivated better breath support. With the increased assurance and vitality of style that continued solo appearances may be expected to give, Mr. Wheeler should be an addition to the thin ranks of the recital tenors. Harold Osborn Smith played good accompaniments last night.

LOUISE HOMER'S DEBUT.

Prima Donna's Daughter Warmly Greeted at Pittsburgh Recital.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 2.—Miss Louise Homer, daughter of Mme. Homer, grand opera singer, and Sidney Homer, composer, chose her mother's home to make her professional début as a singer, and today met with a brilliant reception at the Twentieth Century Club of this city. A splendid audience of club members were very gracious in their acknowledgments of appreciation, and the young singer responded in a way that lent no doubt of the ability she has inherited from her illustrious parents, Mrs. Edwin L. Lappham was her accompanist.

Miss Homer's first numbers were "Die Mainacht," (Brahms); "Botschaft," (Brahms); "Als Die Alte Mutter," (Davorak), and "Darf Des Falken Schwinge," (Davorak). Her next appearance was in three of her father's compositions, in which she put much feeling, "Prospice," "Children's Lyrics from 'Love Song,'" and "Sing to Me, Sing." She then rendered Donizetti's Aria "A Tardai Troppo" from "Linda Di Chamounix." Her last appearance was in five numbers, "Son of the Shepherd Lehl," from the fairy opera "Snegorustcha," "Rimsky-Korsa-kow"; "Two Folk Songs of Russia," (Zimbalist); "The Sleep That Flits on Baby's Eyes," (Carpenter); "Twickenham Ferry," (Marsials); "May Day," (Walthew).

Mozart's Operettas Repeated.

The production of Mozart's two operettas, "Bastien and Bastienne" and "The Impesario," given a week ago at the Empire Theatre under the direction of Albert Reiss, was repeated last night at the Garrick Theatre, where the operettas will hold the stage tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening. The casts include Misses Mabel Garrison and Lucy Gates and Messrs. Reiss and David Bispham. Sam Franko conducts the orchestra.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

The First Concert of the Season—Dr. Muck Warmly Greeted.

At the first of the season's concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, there were the great audience, filling every seat in the house; the cordial and demonstrative greeting for Dr. Muck, the conductor; the delight in the playing of the organization, that have so often before been witnessed at the performances in this city. The orchestra, though it has been completely changed in its personnel since its first years, and has shown many new faces in recent years, remains the same, in its quality and its powers; and it has seldom surpassed its playing last evening in most of the essential matters that make for the highest artistic enjoyment.

Dr. Muck's program offered no soloist and contained nothing new and only one piece that was unfamiliar. It comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Berlioz's overture "The Corsair," Liszt's symphonic poem "Mazeppa," and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." The symphony received a particularly noble and stirring performance. There is that in it which appeals especially to the heart in these days; it was evident that Dr. Muck felt this appeal and that he was able to communicate it with unusual eloquence to his listeners. The orchestra was an extraordinarily supple and plastic instrument in his hands, and its playing was remarkably beautiful in tone, in the proportion and balance of the several instrumental qualities, in finish and lucidity of phrasing, full of subtle and significant nuance. There were an immense vitality in the first movement, a poignantly tragic note in the funeral march, and a fiery energy in the variations of the last movement; and it was all a true embodiment of Beethoven's thought, without the obtrusion of a "reading."

Berlioz's overture, "The Corsair," is little known to concert goers. It has its brilliant passages—and how brilliantly was the vehement opening phrase delivered! But the music says singularly little, and is characteristic of Berlioz's strenuous groping for expression, his vague and uncertain melodic inspiration, which amounted so ineffectually behind his ambition. There is glittering orchestration after Berlioz's manner, but the glitter is all on the outside, and it is but a dull piece.

Liszt's pictorial representation of Mazeppa's ride and Strauss's extraordinary rondo, which seems raised to a higher power of cleverness and wit in comparison with some of his later orchestral works, are matters to which the Boston Orchestra do fullest justice.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1916.

MR. WILSON IN NEW YORK.

In the City of New York President WILSON knows that he is in no enemy country; he is in the house of his friends. The enthusiasm with which he was welcomed yesterday on the occasion of his first public appearance here during the campaign denotes not merely the wish to give hospitable reception to the President of the United States, but something more. There was a deep sincerity and a generous warmth in the applause of the welcoming crowds that could have come only from heartfelt sympathy with his cause and his candidacy. It was a personal welcome, a welcome abounding in good wishes and in fervent hopes for his success, for his re-election.

The remarkable character of the large company that greeted him at the midday luncheon and listened to his words, the immense audience that thundered forth its applause at Madison Square Garden in the evening, and again the meeting in Cooper Union that received him with warm demonstrations, are an assurance to Mr. WILSON and to the country that New York City is to do its Democratic duty in the good old-fashioned way on Election Day. Wall Street, they tell us, is for Mr. HUGHES. That may be, and the country has not been slow in understanding why it may be for Mr. HUGHES. But the crowds that applauded Mr. WILSON are representative of the whole community, they speak with the voice, the feelings of the heart, of New York City.

Mr. WILSON has made a remarkable campaign, a campaign that unquestionably has won strength and support for his candidacy. He has not made stump speeches, he has not made partisan appeals. He has addressed himself to the minds and consciences and the hearts of the people. He has spoken to them of the larger questions of the nation's business, and in this field of discourse and appeal we may well feel that he has had to deplore the lack of any help from his opponent. Had Mr. HUGHES chosen to lift his utterances to the level of those to which the people have listened from the lips of Mr. WILSON the country would have had the pleasure, and the profit, of listening to a great debate upon national policies. Mr. HUGHES marked out for himself a different course. He was content to tread in the narrow path of partisan attack, of profitless and sometimes rather bitter criticism. His speeches have been thickly studded with round phrases, with assurances that he would be firm and wise and never "vacillating," but the country knows no better than when he began talking what great national policies he would adopt that differ in any degree from those Mr. WILSON has followed. He has said nothing of constructive value, except perhaps upon the subject of protective tariff said nothing at all that the country will remember. Certainly he has made no speech of a character to draw forth a reply from Mr. WILSON.

The people of the United States know their President pretty well, and in this campaign he has not disappointed them. His letter of acceptance told them of the splendid achievements of his Administration, of the remarkable record of legislative enactments that are real remedies, that, like the Federal Reserve act and the measures for national defense, give this country a new place among nations, a place that it should have occupied and might have occupied years ago but for the failure of the Republican Party to make effective use of its long lease of power. In his addresses to the people in many States he has frankly told them of the actuating motives of his policies, of the wish and purpose to serve their interest, to promote their welfare and happiness, that have guided and sustained him in the performance of the Executive duty. He has spoken to them as one who stands upon a lofty platform above the dust and turmoil of partisan strife, and perhaps at no time has he more faithfully responded to the thoughts of the sober-minded majority of the electorate than when he, with dignity but in severe language, condemned the vicious attempts of his opponents to drag grave and delicate questions of our foreign relations into the arena of domestic politics. He has spoken to his fellow-citizens from the beginning of the campaign to the end as an American, not as a man of party, not as a partisan, but as an American, as a leader of the people, as one who serves the whole people. In whatever way the issue may be determined next Tuesday, unquestionably the Democrats have had the field of intellectual debate pretty much to themselves, and no speaker in the campaign upon that side of the contest, and certainly none upon the other side, has reached and held a higher level than the President himself.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

There seems to be no doubt of the triumph of the Liberal Party at the polls in Cuba and the election of Dr. ALFREDO ZAYAS to the Presidency. The possibility of the election of a Conservative President of the young republic was never seriously thought of until men of all parties, four years ago, joined in the support of MARIO MENOCAL. He has served his country faithfully, has built up its finances, and instituted many reforms, but he has been at odds with the legislative majority and has been unable to accomplish all that he set out to do. His own pre-election utterances have foreshadowed his defeat, and he will take it philosophically. He has shown his countrymen that a Cuban can be President for four years without truckling to the corrupt political elements or involving himself in partisan squabbles. That he will be called upon to take the helm again in the future is altogether likely.

The successful candidate is a man of good personal repute, with ample public experience. Behind him, however, looms the portentous personality of JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ. He led in person the parade in honor of the victory of ZAYAS in Havana. Unless ZAYAS wills otherwise, he will be a dominating influence in the new administration. Cuba will suffer if GOMEZ is restored to power. When he was President he conducted public affairs for private gain. Much will depend, therefore, on the ability of ZAYAS to make himself President in fact as well as in name. The votes of a majority of the Cuban people, not the craft of GOMEZ, have elected him. He has the opportunity to carry on the reforms MENOCAL has initiated, to administer the nation's affairs with economy and wisdom. If GOMEZ is to name his Cabinet and to be the power behind the throne, Cuba will have new troubles to contend with in the next four years.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

Judges whose service on the bench has been competent and upright should be re-elected without any consideration of politics or partisanship. They are servants of all the people. They interpret law and do justice without regard to politics.

Justice VERNON M. DAVIS has been a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First District, comprising Manhattan and the Bronx, since 1903. His renomination has been approved by all parties. His re-election is certain. Justice GEORGE V. MULLAN, who was appointed to the Supreme Court for the same district last February, has made a notably good record there. He is a lawyer of high character and education, of wide professional practice, who has done a great deal of good work for the city in the matter of laws and constitutional requirements affecting it. His name is on the Republican and Progressive tickets. He should be kept in office. He should receive the votes of all who look to a Judge for sound decisions and know that law and justice are not to be labeled with any party name.

Mr. Justice JOHN C. CLARKE, who is also indorsed by the Republicans and the Progressives, has been on the bench since January. He had practiced law with distinction since 1889. He took an active part in the labors of the Charter Revision Commission of 1900. His acquirements and reputation at the bar, the fitness for judicial office which he has manifested to the satisfaction of suitors and the bar in his brief time of service, should be recognized and rewarded at the polls by the voters, without distinction of party, for whom merit, not politics, is the criterion of a Judge.

These three men are approved by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, all deserve re-election. Mr. Justice MULLAN and Mr. Justice CLARKE should have been indorsed by all parties, as Mr. Justice DAVIS was. It is for the friends of a nonpartisan judiciary in the Democratic Party and the Independence League to correct the error of the leaders of those organizations.

Too many voters have a platonic affection for a nonpartisan judiciary. They give it their sympathies, but don't always remember to give it their votes. Remember it and insure it in the case of these three candidates next Tuesday.

IT CAN'T BE INSULATED.

The Republicans are well scared about Ohio, where the Wilson sentiment seems to have declared itself strongly. The manufacturing cities, the mighty railroad centres, the farming districts, are all said to show the same feeling. The Adamson law among the workmen and railroad employés, peace and prosperity among all classes, are proving impregnable arguments against a change of Administration.

If this be the condition in Ohio, can it be regarded as merely local? Indiana and Illinois cannot be secluded from the infection. If there is a powerful popular impulse to vote for WILSON in Ohio, why should it be less powerful in Illinois and Indiana?

It is perhaps worth recalling that in 1892 GROVER CLEVELAND carried Illinois and Indiana, got one electoral vote in Ohio, and was beaten by an average plurality of some 1,100 for the other Electors. Immigration and the growth of manufacturing, especially in the northern part of the State, have increased the Democratic strength among the Buckeyes. It is not considering too curiously to wonder if the political sympathies of the three States in 1892 are to be proved again in 1916. Apparently the Republicans think that they can insulate Ohio. The great Wilson electric wave, if there is one, will not be turned back by State boundary posts.

CARLSTROM'S FLIGHT.

An unexpected kind of trouble with his engine brought VICTOR CARLSTROM to earth yesterday at Erie after his fine flight of 452 miles from Chicago, and, while the record for a nonstop journey through the air fell considerably below that made by a French military aviator a few months ago, there remains to CARLSTROM the credit of a splendid achievement. The American record for a distance flight which he had himself set was somewhat bettered. The speed with which he covered the first long lap of his trip shows new powers of modern aeroplane engines.

CARLSTROM has demonstrated that the passage between the two greatest cities of America can undoubtedly be made through the air without a stop. The nature of the accident that brought him down was so unusual that it might not occur again in many flights. The time lost at Erie was just enough to end the attempt for the day. With the early darkness of a November day the aviator could not be sure of a safe landing in New York, and, after flying 200 miles beyond Erie, to Hammondsport, N. Y., he stopped there for the night. He will finish his journey to New York this morning.

The attempt was a most worthy one, and congratulations may be freely offered to the aviator and to those who are developing the science of flying in this country.

SIEGEL AND ROSENBLATT.

ISAAC SIEGEL, the Republican Congressman from the Twentieth District, which is a part of the City of New York, voted against tabling the McLemore resolution. The McLemore resolution proposed that the United States should abandon its policy of protecting American citizens abroad, should warn them that if they traveled on armed liners they did so at their own peril. It was the same in intent as the Gore resolution, which was tabled by patriotic votes in the Senate, and the McLemore resolution met the same fate. New York City does not want American rights abandoned or the protection of the American flag to be withdrawn from its traveling citizens, and most of her Congressmen voted in accordance with her sentiments on that subject. Mr. SIEGEL was one who did not.

He is running for re-election, and doubtless all citizens who wish his view to triumph, who have no interest in the maintenance of an American right that has been upheld since the Republic was born, whenever the exercise of that right may prove obnoxious to Germany, will vote for him. He has two opponents. One is MORRIS HILLQUIT, a Socialist and an extreme pacifist. The other is BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT, a Democrat of the progressive school. Mr. ROSENBLATT is asking for votes as a supporter of President WILSON, to whom was due the defeat of the resolution Mr. SIEGEL voted for. If he is elected he will support the President's policies. Citizens who do not share Mr. SIEGEL'S views concerning the protection of Americans abroad should vote for Mr. ROSENBLATT.

DEFENDING THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

More civic societies than it is convenient to catalogue are rallying to the defense of the unity of the Port of New York against the attacks of the New Jersey partitionists, or secessionists. The seriousness of the assault may be gauged better by the calibre of the counsel than by the number of their clients, although the city and the State are among them. In their behalf appear such lawyers as Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. WICKERSHAM. The danger of the situation lies in the prima facie strength of the case of New Jersey. It certainly does cost more to distribute freight along the shores of Manhattan Island, Staten Island, and Long Island than to drop it in New Jersey. The casual citizen, therefore, is in danger of thinking that the rate to New Jersey ought to be less than to New York destinations. Even the Interstate Commerce Commission might think so, for it has thought and ordered things as strange, only to reconsider them.

It would be a calamity not to have this case decided rightly in the first place, rather than on appeal in future years. During the interval the hundreds of millions spent by New York for the development of the entire Port of New York would be at the mercy of the diversion of traffic to the New Jersey part of the port by a rate discriminating in its favor. It is not exaggerating the situation to say that, including the real estate values which would be prejudiced by such a diversion of trade, a billion of dollars is at stake, besides the welfare of the commerce which has thrived under the rate structure which New Jersey is attacking. Even this understates the case. There certainly are scores, perhaps hundreds, of cases where the situation resembles that here. All of them would be affected by a decision disturbing the New York situation. There is still another consideration. If New Jersey is to have a differential in its favor the differential system which regulates the traffic to all Atlantic ports would have to be reconsidered.

If the case of New Jersey could be considered apart from the history of transportation the prima facie case might be unanswerable. But the history of the manner in which the port and its freight rates grew into the present status creates an even stronger presumption against New Jersey's thankless procedure. New York in the beginning did not have its present primacy which makes New Jersey so covetous. The harbor is the gift of nature to New Jersey and New York alike. But New York earned its trade. There was a time when Philadelphia outranked New York. We took the lead by the burdens our taxpayers assumed at a time when they were too heavy even for the nation. The Erie Canal was projected when the nation could hardly spare two score thousand dollars for the promotion of rapid transit for commerce. Yet New York built the canal at a cost which had reached a quarter of a billion dollars a generation ago and is growing by the hundred million still. There are other additions of sundry other millions, by all of which New Jersey has benefited and to which it has never contributed. It is true that the rates are the same to New Jersey and New York. There is no apparent discrimination in favor of New Jersey. Its profit lies in the fact that it has long enjoyed equality of privilege created by costs at the expense of others. Its position is that of a junior partner in a concern of which the capital was contributed by indulgent relatives. Now the beneficiary is trying to pick the pockets of its partners, with a specious plea of equality and justice.

Another analogy may clarify the case to those puzzled by rate problems. The European system of rate making is like the European system of hotel charges in many places. The bill specifies uncounted items, for lights, towels, soap, service, and so on. Sometimes enraged travelers carry away the articles which have been paid for, but which could not be used entirely. The American system of rate making is like the American system of hotel charges—"inclusive"—one charge for all, and nothing allowed for what is not taken. New Jersey is in the position of a guest of an American hotel who should bring his own toilet facilities and ask for a reduction because he did not use the hotel soap or towels. There would have to be a separate bargain with every guest. No guest would be sure that he was charged ratably with other guests. Each customer would want his own reductions, or rebates, and would want to calculate them himself. Suspicion would be cast on every transaction. That would be bad enough even for a hotel thus embroiled with its customers and disarranged in its accounts. Like conditions for public utilities would be intolerable. It would throw us back to the rate wars which caused the establishment of rate regulation as a deliverance for railways and customers alike. It is harder to prevent a wrong than to remedy a wrong because it is so hard to produce a realization of the wrong until it has demonstrated itself by its effects. The casual citizen who may think that New Jersey is asking for justice, and that it can be granted without cost to him, is making a mistake.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Commendable Police Precautions.

As memory must go back many a year to recall a Presidential election in which the public interest was more intense, it is a pity subway construction is at such a stage in several places where early information as to the results of the balloting would naturally be sought that it is judicious to prevent the gathering of eager crowds. The precautions planned by the police, however, will make it only a little inconvenient, but by no means impossible, for everybody to get the news, and there should be careful study of the new regulations and a cheerful obedience to them.

The restrictions, as announced, are entirely reasonable, and a thorough understanding of them will not only save the police much very trying work that ought to be unnecessary, but it will enable all to attain the desired information with little trouble. There is no fear that the coverings of the subway excavations on Broadway and Seventh Avenue are not strong enough to support the weight, as weight, of as many people as could be massed upon them. It is the consequences of massed or rhythmic movements of the crowds that are apprehended.

A slight accident on a surface which, in the very nature of things, lacks the firmness of a permanent roadway, might produce a great rush in one or another direction. The danger of such a happening is, of course, rather remote, but this is one of the cases in which that often misused and much overworked phrase, "safety first," is deserving of the respect it not infrequently gets unearned.

There will be, we are promised, no interference with the ordinary traffic of business or pleasure in the region affected by the rules as formulated to meet the peculiarities of the occasion. Access to the theatres and restaurants will be unimpeded, and, as a matter of fact, anybody who has a fair excuse for going anywhere will be free to do it, provided only too many people do not want to go to the same place at the same time. None need remain in ignorance of the great decision rendered at the polls. The only difference from other election nights is that something of intelligent care will have to be exercised by the moving multitudes.

He Enables His Hosts to Forget.

As Captain PAUL KOENIG seems to be as well equipped with tact and courtesy as he is with sailor skill, it is no wonder that his reception at New London, though it has not yet been marked by all the enthusiasm of his welcome in Baltimore, shows no evidences of the coldness which a submarine commander of another stamp would be likely to encounter in a really American port. The New Londoners, one can safely assume, have not forgotten the Lusitania or the Sussex, and probably they are as much concerned about the sinking of the Marina as are the rest of us. But Captain KOENIG'S talk and bearing are such as to invite the most charitable and kindly interpretations of his mission here, and to prompt no references, in his presence, at least, to the possibility that he is serving purposes not purely commercial.

His careful friendliness attracts its like, and there is enough of the nautical spirit left in the old Connecticut town to give its people a full appreciation of his voyages as seafaring exploits. To be sure, he has put his own life and that of his own men in less, rather than more, danger than does many another Captain who in these days puts out from shore. His dangers, however, are in some respects different from theirs, and they have a dramatic quality that makes it easy to ignore the fact that the power of going under water, possessed by the Deutschland, adds very appreciably to its safety.

That more than a chance for drowning remains for the Deutschland's officers and crew cannot be denied, as the mysterious disappearance of the Bremen shows. How Captain KOENIG knows what that boat's fate was he does not explain, and until he does there will be difficulties in believing that he knows. He may, just the same, for the German spy system is widely pervasive, and there have long been whispers that the British have a secret, and that secret may have gone further than a few of their officials. It is worth noting that the Deutschland's Captain has no illusions as to the practicability of undersea commerce except in wartime. He leaves nonsensical talk about a commercial submarine future to people who know nothing about submarines.

A Prospect to Make One Shiver.

Blame for the sudden scarcity and high prices of coal for domestic uses seems to be divided by the authorities on the subject between some as yet unidentified speculators who are holding what they have in expectation of getting famine rates, and the miners, who will take numerous holidays without a thought of the apprehensions that are thus inflicted, or of the sufferings that easily may be inflicted, on the public by failure to replenish the depleted stock on hand.

Whatever the explanation, the consumer feels himself helpless, and in some instances his situation is hardly worse when he cannot pay the quoted rates than when he can. For in not a few instances, especially if he is unable to claim the consideration due to what is called a "regular customer," the dealers refuse to sell him coal at any price, and he finds himself, or imagines himself to be, confronted by the prospect of meeting cold weather with no coal in the cellar.

Not quite all of these unfortunates have their own carelessness and lack of forehandedness to thank for their woes. Most of them have, however, for many warnings have been given in recent months of the scarcity that was approaching, and it is not because good advice was lacking that anybody's bins are empty now.

GERMANY'S PROMISES.

The Embassy Wrote Navy Would Try to Save Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was published in an evening paper yesterday the following as spoken by Count von Bernstorff, Ambassador from Germany to the United States, in regard to the steamship Marina:

I have asked for information (from Berlin) because I consider every report to date to be absolutely improbable on account of the German pledges and because I do not believe that any one can see a torpedo at 4 o'clock in the morning, which looks like a "white fish."

The German Government has given its promises, and the German Government always keeps its promises.

The German Government has not kept, and does not keep, its promises. In March, 1915, I wrote Count von Bernstorff to ask whether it was safe for my wife and myself to travel to England on the Lusitania. The reply I received read as follows:

Of course the German Navy will always do everything in her power to protect and save the life also of those passengers traveling on a ship of the enemy. But you can imagine in the same time that deplorable circumstances may endanger the life of such passengers, especially if a German submarine is attacked by an armored liner.

Count von Bernstorff was writing as the official mouthpiece of the German Government, and he promised me in the name of the German Government that "the German Navy will always do everything in her power to protect and save the life of those passengers traveling on a ship of the enemy." Count von Bernstorff knows as well as anybody else that the German Navy did nothing to protect and save the lives of the passengers traveling on the Lusitania. I might also point out that the German Government did not keep its promise in respect to the neutrality of Belgium.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 2, 1916.

The Two Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the American idea is that the President should be a true representative of the people Woodrow Wilson should poll the largest vote ever known to this country, for the people never had a better and more unselfish friend. A friend who not only refreshes the soul, elevates the thought, and encourages patriotism through his own high ideals, but who formulates and organizes remarkable constructive work for the material benefit of all the people, an Americanism too loyal to compound any compromise with disloyalty, even by implication.

No candidate who compromises his Americanism, giving aid and comfort to a disloyal element by the use of words capable of different meanings in order that he may not risk the loss of election through loss of the disloyal vote, is free from the near suspicion of moral dishonesty and cowardice. Probably no one desires to make such charge against Mr. Hughes. Nevertheless, his manner of conducting his own campaign has undoubtedly lost to him much of the respect willingly given him at the outset.

H. A. LORING.

Brooklyn, Oct. 31, 1916.

TO FOREIGN-BORN VOTERS.

Dr. Felix Adler's Advice on How to Look at the Election.

New York, Nov. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To join in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the United States is to perform an act of great and solemn responsibility. The citizen who performs this act should be able to justify it to his conscience; and should be guided not by whim, nor self-interest, nor passion, but by principles. The citizen in a free Commonwealth is required to act as a sovereign ideally should, that is, to shape his actions at all times so as to promote the good of the whole people—not his private good, not the advantage of the business in which he is engaged, not the fortunes of his friends, nor should he gratify his racial preferences, be they Italian, German, Irish or Anglo-American.

Affiliation with other European nations prior to entrance into American citizenship ought not to determine the vote of an American citizen. At a time when the North and South were on the brink of war, Mr. Lincoln asked the question: Is the Union a marriage bond, or is it a free love compact to be dissolved at pleasure? And his answer was that it is a marriage bond, that the States were free to enter into it, but not free to secede from it. He did not believe in political divorce. Now, substantially the same idea applies to the German, Irish, Italian and other elements of foreign birth or extraction that have joined themselves to the American people. Their relation to the native population bears at least an analogy to the marriage relation. They are wedded to new political ideals, they are members of a new household. After marriage it not infrequently occurs that one or the other of the spouses is divided in affection between the new home and the old; the pull of the old home is still strongly felt, while the new home is making heard its claims. This is a situation that leads to friction, especially if a parent from the old home attempts to exercise undue influence in the new. It is right and proper that the old ties should be cherished; but the independence of the new household must be maintained, the obligations of the new home must take precedence. I need not take time to expound the parable. Citizens of foreign birth should treasure the memories of their trans-oceanic home, but they owe their paramount duty to the new household into which they have entered, to the new political ideals which they have espoused.

I say, therefore, to some of my German-American friends: It concerns you to vote coolly, not passionately; on principle, not from resentment. It concerns you like the rest of us to answer this question: Assuming that the President has by his action injured the cause of Germany (I do not discuss whether he has or not, but, I say assuming that he has) and granting that you have the right deeply to sympathize with the cause of Germany as against her European enemies, has, nevertheless, the course of the President, unfavorable as it may have been to your Fatherland, been really in the interest of the United States? I urge that it is your duty to put this question, and in answering it to rise above resentments, however natural, and to decide as a citizen of the United States should on grounds relative to the interest and welfare of the United States. If you are a Democrat, or if you believe that the triumph of the policies which the Democratic Party maintains is for the good of the country, then you should vote for the Democratic ticket. You have no right to "punish Wilson" if in so doing you punish the Republic.

FELIX ADLER.

Australian Women and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Australian woman who would vote "Yes" for conscription were I still in the land which has given to history the Anzacs for a glorious and unparalleled example, I take exception to Mr. Oliphant's untimely statement that the women of Australia would vote against it from fear there would be no men left to marry. Has Mr. Oliphant so easily forgotten the independence and selfless bravery which has clearly outstood in the character of these women during the last two years? Surely his vision has somewhat narrowed since his visit to a country where the women have kept their men safely and apathetically at home, while less "proud" nations fight and writhe and bleed for the triumphing of honor.

If, as I cannot believe, Australia is going to abandon the work so nobly begun, and turn a deaf ear to the appeals for more help from the flower of her manhood now in France, it is assuredly not our women who will vote "No," and cast Australia into a slough of shame and ignominy from which it will be hard for her ever to rise. We have always played the game; we have, by reason of our common anguish, risen above petty personal desires, and we, thank God, have never been "too proud to fight!"

ROBBIE NEDERHOED.

New York, Oct. 31, 1916.

British Protection in the Far East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I doubt if there ever was a time in the Far East when Englishmen could help Americans and failed to do so, or when Americans did not do the same for Englishmen. Poultney Bigelow merely mentions two prominent examples. F. D. Cobb of Barnstable, Mass., American Consul at Singapore during the sixties, knew well that, in serious emergencies, Americans would claim to be Englishmen, and immensely benefit by it when a British fleet was near and no American man-of-war within thousands of miles. No one could dispute the claim of British citizenship except the American Consul or the prosecuting nation; and Americans got off more easily than they could in any other way. The Monroe Doctrine will forever bind the United States and the British Empire in spite of all the rascality of the Holy Alliance hyphenates.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Pottsville, Penn., Nov. 1, 1916.

THE STAMPEDE.

"Where's all these heroes comin' from?" asked Khaki-on-Parade.
"They're skippin' north, they're skippin' north!" the Color Sergeant said.
"Wot makes them in such orful haste?" asked Khaki-on-Parade.
"Their bravery's froth, their bravery's froth!" the Color Sergeant said.

"For their olive-drab it's pritty when th' girls 'a out t' see;
Oh, they're ornaments at garden fêtes, a weddin', or pink tea;
But in bucklin' down t' hardships they've no special sort o' glee;
They're resignin' at th' border in th' mornin'!"

"'Twas them set out t' save this land!" cries Khaki-on-Parade.
"That's wot we thought, that's wot we thought!" the Color Sergeant said.
"How comes it they desert their men?" asked Khaki-on-Parade.
"There's them that ses they hadn't ought!" the Color Sergeant said.

"They're resignin' by th' hundreds, are these officers so fine,
An' th' States dependin' on them are some rattled, I opine;
Oh, they'd better stuck it out, an' of cold feet not giv' th' sign—
They ain't showin' up real well, this bloomin' mornin'!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

$7,000,000,000 SALES TO EUROPE IN 2 YEARS

Balance in Our Favor $3,100,000,000 from Beginning of the War to June 30.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The volume of payments by Europe to the United States since the beginning of the war down to June 30, 1916, as worked out by the statisticians of the Federal Reserve Board is more than $7,000,000,000. In the first two years of the war we exported goods to that value and imported to the amount of $3,900,000,00, leaving a balance of trade in our favor of $3,100,000,000, which has been paid in gold, American securities, and bonds.

Of the gold imports, the statement by the Federal Reserve Board says:

"The Federal Reserve Board's statistical division has recently prepared some estimates of the magnitude of these various operations, and while many of the figures are necessarily only approximate, it is believed that they are of sufficient interest to justify publication.

"Gold exports and imports, Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 18, 1916:

	Exports.	Imports.	Net Imports.
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914	$104,972,000	$23,252,000	*$81,720,000
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915	30,389,000	450,211,000	419,822,000
Jan. 1 to Oct. 18, 1916	95,961,000	890,010,000	294,049,000
Total	$231,322,000	$363,473,000	$631,951,000

*Net exports.

The board's statement continues:

"The amount of American securities returned by Europe can be estimated only very roughly, but indication of the extent of the movement may be had from the estimate prepared by L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, who places the amount of railroad securities returned between Jan. 31, 1915, and July 31, 1916, at almost $1,300,000,000. Figures have been published showing the return of 748,547 shares of United States Steel common stock, between March 31, 1914, and Sept. 30, 1916, and of 141,736 shares of preferred stock of the same company between June 30, 1914, and Sept. 30, 1916. At market price of June 30, 1914, this stock would have represented a value of over $60,000,000, while at the market price of Sept. 30, 1916, its value would be over $100,000,000.

"Even more striking, because of the indication of the relative shift of the altered position of the United States in international finance, are figures showing the amount of foreign loans and credits arranged in the United States. The obligations of foreign Governments, bankers, and merchants now held here are estimated to amount to $1,931,000,000, distributed as follows:

British America	$212,000,000	Latin America	$88,000,000
Europe	1,627,000,000	China	4,000,000

"Much interest is now centred on the question of how the United States will meet foreign demands for gold should such demands arise after the close of the European war, and in this connection the maturities of the European obligations held here are of distinct importance.

"Maturities of European obligations held in the United States:

1916	$30,000,000	1924	200,000,000
1917	103,600,000	1923	5,000,000
1918	280,000,000	Informat'n	
1919	300,000,000	lacking	229,000,000
1920	500,000,000		
Total			$1,627,000,000

$10,000 EACH IF GOOD COOKS

Mrs. Marie Zinsser Makes Unusual Bequests to Granddaughters.

Unless three grandchildren of Mrs. Marie Zinsser are able to cook a meal according to specifications laid down by their grandmother, they will forfeit funds of $10,000 each left them in her will. Mrs. Zinsser, who was the widow of August Zinsser, a banker, made this unusual provision in setting aside bequests for the daughters of her son, Dr. Hans Zinsser of Columbia University, who lives at 320 West 104th Street.

Dr. Zinsser's daughters are Peggy, a student at Smith College, Helen of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Margaret Zinsser, who lives at home. These are the requirements under which the granddaughters must earn the bequests:

Whereas, my late husband and I in a certain letter agreed to give the sum of $10,000 to each of our granddaughters if she prepared a meal under certain conditions, fully set forth in said letter, and whereas my granddaughter, Ellen Zinsser, has received her $10,000, I give three sums of $10,000 each to my executors, to hold the same in trust until such times as my granddaughters, Peggy, Helen, and Margaret Zinsser, comply with the conditions set forth in said letter. Should for any reason any of my granddaughters not comply with the requirements set forth in said letter, then I direct that the $10,000 set apart for her shall revert to my residuary estate.

Mrs. Zinsser gave the remainder of her estate to her three sons, Frederick G., Hans and August Zinsser, Jr., President of the Yorkville Bank. She made her will on Oct. 17, nine days before she died.

OPPOSES STATE LAND ISSUE

Bennett Says $10,000,000 Project Is to Provide More Hunting Ground.

State Senator William M. Bennett, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste, came out strongly yesterday against the $10,000,000 bond issue for State lands which is to be voted upon Tuesday. He predicted that there would be a $20,000,000 direct tax next year, of which New York City would have to pay 70 per cent., and said that, while he favored building playgrounds and buying parks in the city within reach of the people who need them most, he was opposed to buying more "Adirondack hunting ground at this time of city poverty," and to making the city pay 70 per cent. of its cost and upkeep.

Mr. Bennett said that $7,500,000 of the proposed bond issue was to go to buy land hundreds of miles from New York City. "The State already owns 2,000,000 acres there," he said. "I wonder how many people realize what 2,000,000 acres really means. It is, for example, ten times as large as the whole area within the limits of Greater New York. It would make 2,500 Central Parks." The other $2,500,000 of the proposed bond issue, he said, was for additional land for the Palisades Park, which already comprises 26,000 acres.

SEABURY TO ADDRESS CULT.

Appelbaum and Osborne Also Will Speak at Garden Meeting.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, has accepted the invitation of the Humanitarian Cult to speak tonight at a nonpartisan meeting in Madison Square Garden, at which both he and Governor Whitman were to have had an opportunity to give their views on prison reform, with especial reference to the régime of Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing. Governor Whitman has not yet replied to the invitation.

Misha Appelbaum, founder and leader of the cult, received the acceptance from Mr. Seabury yesterday.

Admission to the meeting will be free, and no collections will be taken nor contributions solicited. Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, will preside, and Thomas Mott Osborne and Mr. Appelbaum will speak. The latter has promised to declare publicly for the first time the source of the Humanitarian Cult's income.

Senator Spring in a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—State Senator George E. Spring of Franklinville, N. Y., is a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he arrived on Monday. His illness is not of a serious nature. Senator Spring is a well-known lawyer. He is President of the Franklinville Canning Company.

PEOPLE'S LIGHT BILL IS CUT $1,750,000

Edison Company Agrees to a Seven-Cent Rate All Over the City.

BIG SAVING FOR A YEAR

Representatives of Mayor, Public Service Commission, and Electric Corporation Fix the Price.

The charge for electric current for lighting in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is to be 7½ cents a kilowatt hour during the first six months in 1917 and 7 cents thereafter. This is a reduction from 8 cents except in isolated sections, where the reduction is from 10 cents. The new rate will cover every portion of both boroughs. It is estimated that during the first half of the coming year the consumers will save $750,000, and a total of $1,750,000 during the year.

If the saving to the consumers during the first half of the year is less than the estimated $750,000, the New York Edison Company has agreed to supply the difference in a further reduction of the rate. This arrangement is the result of conferences between Public Service Commissioner Hayward, John W. Lieb, Vice President and General Manager of the Edison Company, and City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie, representing the Mayor. The reduction has been achieved without cost to the people. It was pointed out that, because of the increased cost of coal and of all other things needed by the company in the operation of its business, the reduction in the company's revenues will greatly exceed the amount saved to the consumers.

In October, 1911, the Public Service Commission began an investigation into the ten-cent rate charged by the Edison Company. After four years an agreement was made for an eight-cent rate to run for three years from May 1, 1915. The eight-cent rate carried with it permission to the company to charge for lamp renewals, which amounted practically to an eight-and-a-half-cent rate.

This agreement remained in force without question until February last. The company maintained that the commission was bound by a pledge not to make an appraisal of its plant, but Chairman Oscar I. Straus said yesterday that as the commission understood it either side was at liberty at any time to reopen the hearings. At any rate, in February the commission directed its electrical engineer to make an appraisal of the property of the Edison Company and of the United Electric Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Edison Company. On Aug. 21 Mayor Mitchel filed a petition to reopen the entire proceeding.

Late in September the commission began hearing arguments for and against reopening of the rate question. On Oct. 3 Mr. Lieb suggested that a representative each of the company, the commission and the people should meet and see if an agreement could be reached. It was stated that it would take a year at least to make a complete appraisal of the company's property, and that an order from the commission which appeared to be unfair to the company might be followed by a long and expensive law suit.

The announcement of the company's offer was made by Commissioner Hayward at a meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon. Those present besides Commissioners Straus and Hayward were H. H. Whitman, Assistant Counsel to the Commission; Henry J. Hemmens and John A. Garver of the law firm of Beardsley, Hemmens & Taylor, representing the Edison Company; H. H. Edgerton, representing the original petitioners, Mr. Maltbie and P. A. McManus, for the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Manhattan and the Bronx.

At the request of Mr. McManus action on the offer of the company to reduce its rate was deferred until 2:30 o'clock next Thursday. There is no doubt that the offer will be accepted, the new rate adopted, and the troublous rate question be disposed of for a year at least. Mr. Straus said that he considered the company's offer very fair and in the interests of the public. Mayor Mitchel said:

"In the many conferences that have been held I have depended upon Chamberlain Maltbie, whose experience as a Public Service Commissioner made him familiar with public utility matters, and the large saving to electric consumers in Manhattan and the Bronx fully justifies the plan of utilizing the services of the Chamberlain for the adjustment of public utility matters in favor of the public."

INSTALL CROWN PRINCE.

Japanese Court Formally Celebrates the Elev

U-BOAT IS UNLOADING UNDER STRICT GUARD

Negro Stevedores Are Kept Inside the Fence Inclosing the Deutschland.

MANIFEST STILL A SECRET

McAdoo Refuses to Make It Public —"Precious Stones" Said to be of the Synthetic Variety.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—Seventy-five negro stevedores from Baltimore are working tonight unloading from the German undersea freighter Deutschland a cargo about which there hangs a mystery which the Captain, the Eastern Forwarding Company, agents for the craft, and the New London customs officials are in no hurry to clear away. The manifest of the cargo, filed at the custom house, according to officials there, says that the Deutschland's load consisted of dyestuffs, medicines, and several cases of "effects." What the "effects" consist of nobody who knows seems anxious to tell. It was said at first that there was on board the submarine a large quantity of "precious stones," but it was learned tonight that these came not from mines, but from German factories, being synthetically made. It seems altogether probable that Captain Koenig's statement yesterday that he had on board a lot of stocks and bonds comes nearest to solving the uncertainty of the nature of the Deutschland's cargo. Officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company refuse to say positively whether or not the boat carried securities, saying that they have seen none.

It may be a week before the customs officials appraise the cargo, and it is not necessary for that to be done in New London, as any part of the cargo may be sent to another city in bond and be appraised there.

When the customs officials asked for a detailed statement of the cargo before its unloading, the representatives of the Eastern Forwarding Company pointed to a provision of the United States customs laws making an exception under which cargoes of regular freight lines may be unloaded "in general orders" and the detailed information as to its nature given later. The customs officials were told that the Deutschland belonged to a regular merchant line. The cargo, it was then ruled, might be put in the United States bonded warehouse on the State Pier.

Collector McGovern, who went to Hartford last night to confer with William J. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, about the Deutschland's cargo, has not returned, but sent word that the manifest was not to be made public today. He will come to New London from Bridgeport tomorrow.

When the Baltimore stevedores reached New London this afternoon they were marched to the dock where the Deutschland is cradled and received cards of admission to the pier. When they entered the guarded inclosure their cards were taken away. They will sleep and eat on the North German Lloyd liner Willehad, and will not be allowed to leave the inclosure until they have unloaded the cargo and put another on board. The cargo to be carried to Germany will consist of nickel and rubber, according to the agents.

The cargo, which is being unloaded, is consigned to Herman A. Metz, the Bayer Company, the Casella Color Company, the Kaller Company, and the Berliner Anilin Werke, all of New York. In the cargo of drugs there is a large consignment of salvarsan, which will go to Mr. Metz.

Four bags of mail for the German Embassy at Washington were sent to the capital today by special messenger. The Deutschland, when she sails in about two weeks, will carry mail from the German Embassy to Berlin.

The general overhauling of the Deutschland's machinery started this afternoon. A diver went down to examine the hull found that the pounding of the boat in the storms she encountered coming across had caused the anchor to knock loose some of the plates in the bow. This was the cause of the leakage Captain Koenig had to contend with on the voyage. The damage was said to be of a nature that could be remedied easily.

The ban against newspaper men going on the Deutschland held fast today. Captain Koenig and the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company say they would like to have the correspondents go on board rather than take descriptions at second hand, but Captain F. Hinsch, who represents the owners of the boat and who is very frank in saying that he doesn't like newspaper men, anyway, has refused them permission even to look at the Deutschland, which, however, may be accomplished by climbing a fifteen-foot board fence with six feet of barbed wire entanglements on top of it.

A group of naval officers, headed by Captain Yates Stirling, commandant of the submarine base here, and Captain David Boyd, commanding the fifth submarine division, today made an official neutrality examination of the Deutschland. Secretary Daniels will visit New London tomorrow and may make a visit to the submarine.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The German Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen has up to now been unable to confirm the news of the arrival of the merchant submarine Deutschland at New London. While the newspapers display prominently British messages announcing the arrival, they are inclined to question the authenticity of the news.

Although reports from New London have been to the effect that part of the valuable cargo of the Deutschland consisted of precious stones, presumably diamonds, importers in the Maiden Lane district said yesterday that they had no knowledge that such was the fact. None could be found to acknowledge that consignments were expected by the U-boat.

FEARS RUSH OF U-BOAT MAIL.

So Washington Delays Arrangements Till Sailing Eve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—No arrangement has yet been reached between the Post Office Department and the German Embassy for sending American mail to Germany by the German merchant submarine Deutschland, now at New London, Conn. It is believed that the arrangement will not be entered into until just before the Deutschland sails, as some of those concerned appear to be of the opinion that if any announcement were made at this time that the Deutschland would carry mails to Germany the number of letters directed to German addresses and marked "via Deutschland" would be so great that the submarine would be able to take only a very small proportion.

In suggesting to the Post Office Department an arrangement by which German submarines should carry mail from this country to Germany, the representatives of the company which operates the Deutschland stipulated that the amount of mail to be taken in any one merchant submarine should not exceed 220 pounds. It was also stipulated that only letter mail should be carried.

GERMAN PRIZE CREW CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Kaiser's Destroyers, Which Came to Escort Dutch Ship Into Port, Are Put to Flight.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3.—An Admiralty statement issued tonight tells of the recapture from the Germans of the Dutch steamer Oldambt. It says:

The Dutch steamer Oldambt was captured by the enemy Wednesday night near Noord Hinder Lightship. A prize crew was put aboard and the ship was being taken to Zeebrugge, when about daylight some of our light scouting craft overtook her.

The prize crew attempted to blow up the ship, and they, with the crew, took to the boats. The prize crew, consisting of one officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoner and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels.

Five German destroyers which arrived on the scene, presumably to escort the prize into port, were engaged and put to flight. The Oldambt was then towed for five hours, until within six miles of the Hook of Holland, where she was taken in charge by a Dutch tug.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (via London.)—A German submarine placed a prize crew aboard the Dutch steamer Oldambt, which left the Hook of Holland yesterday. At 6 o'clock this morning a British destroyer appeared and recaptured the Oldambt, according to the Netvolk.

The prize crew fired two bombs, with the hope of destroying their prize, but the Oldambt remained afloat.

The Handelsblad says the Oldambt reached the Hook of Holland, but capsized, the cargo being lost.

U-BOATS MAY ATTACK OIL SHIPS, SAY ALLIES

Entente Warns Mexico That Germany Will Probably Make the Attempt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—The Mexican Government has received a warning from the allied powers of probable attemps by German submarines to attack oil ships in the Gulf of Mexico. The note calls attention to the wireless aboard a German ship interned at Tampico.

Oil men here say Mexico is supplying oil to one-third of the ships of the British Navy. British oil companies clear a ship daily direct to Europe. American companies are also shipping some.

Oil men fear the closing of the entire oil region. The stoppage of oil shipments will mean a heavy loss of revenue to the Mexican Government.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Two of Them Are Norwegian, the Other British.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The sinking of three more ships, two of them Norwegian, was reported by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today.

The Norwegian vessels destroyed were the 3,000-ton steamer Delto and the 1,752-ton ship The Tromp. The British steamer Brierly Hill was also sunk.

The Tromp was formerly the Dutch steamer Johnsena. She was last reported as sailing from the Tyne Sept. 30 for Spezia, Italy. The Brierly Hill was formerly the Nauta. She was built in Belgium and registered 1,118 tons. She was owned in Hull.

SAW U-BOAT IN ATLANTIC.

Captain of Norwegian Freighter Sighted Submarine Off Cape Henry.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Captain H. Hirsch of the Norwegian freighter Osterdal, which arrived here today from Cardiff, Wales, reported having sighted a large submarine, which he believed to be a German of the U-53 type, about 400 miles east of Cape Henry.

Captain Hirsch said he first saw the submarine about 9 o'clock at night and that it was not more than 600 feet away. It circled the Osterdal, he said, but did not give any signal.

Miss McCormick Betrothed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Medical Director A. M. D. McCormick, U. S. N., and Mrs. McCormick have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Jett McCormick, to Lieutenant John Reginald Beardall, U. S. N. The wedding will take place in the Spring. The announcement was made at a luncheon given in honor of the occasion at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. McCormick in Annapolis, where the former is now stationed.

Trowbridge-Van Kirk Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N.Y., Nov. 2.—Carroll Shaw Trowbridge, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jam Leslie Trowbridge of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Marie Van Kirk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis Van Kirk of Interlaken, were married here this evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank Hassan Snyder, who was the matron of honor. The Rev. Kenneth Bray performed the ceremony. E. Dean Farnsworth, Jr., of Montclair was the best man. None except relatives were present. After a brief trip South Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge will go to Montclair to live.

Miss Bunzl Weds J. K. Blum.

The wedding of Miss Madeline Bunzl, daughter of Mrs. Gustave Bunzl of 175 West Seventy-second Street, and Joseph Klee Blum of this city, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. Dr. John Elliott officiated. A reception and dinner for a hundred guests followed the ceremony. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the South, and return to New York to reside.

RUPRECHT—ALFKE.

Miss Edna Adelaide Alfke, daughter of Mrs. Henry Alfke of 24 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Ludwig Ruprecht, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ruprecht, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Moldenke.

Henry Dunkak gave his niece in marriage. Miss Adele Alfke was her sister's only attendant. John Mowinckel was best man.

A reception followed at Sherry's. Later the couple left for the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon. They will reside on their return at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St, cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

MEXICAN PARLEYS OFF UNTIL NOV. 10

Secretary Lane Predicts an Agreement After the Commissioners Reconvene.

ELECTION EAGERLY AWAITED

Conferees Expect the Result to Have a Marked Influence Upon Their Deliberations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 2.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission adjourned a little after noon today to reconvene on Friday, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the commission, before starting for New York to hear President Wilson at Madison Square Garden, said:

"We have set a comma to our work, not a period. We will come back and continue it to its final issue before writing the period."

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Chairman of the American section, said that he felt satisfied with the progress made toward a settlement, and was confident that an agreement would be reached after the commission reconvened.

The outcome of the Presidential election will be awaited with interest by the Mexican Commissioners. They believe that the result will necessarily have a marked effect on the nature of the plan which they may agree upon. One of the Commissioners said that the nature of the plan to be proposed to President Wilson must, of course, depend on whether he was to have four months or four years in which to carry it into effect.

It is known that a week ago the Mexican Commissioners were afraid that President Wilson would not be re-elected, and that they gave serious consideration to the need for a change in their plans should this be the case. They were inclined to believe, however, that they would be able to induce a Republican Administration to continue the recognition of General Carranza and to carry on a policy similar to that of President Wilson if they won the good will of the Republican leaders. The address of ex-President Roosevelt in Brooklyn last Saturday, to which the Mexican Commissioners listened, drove this idea from their heads.

Should Hughes be elected the Commissioners are expected speedily to agree to a plan which will enable them to make the greatest immediate progress toward the pacification of that part of Mexico contiguous to the United States, even should this make necessary the sacrifice of projected reforms which are considered of importance, but which might retard the work of pacification by tying up a large part of the Carranza resources.

The conclusions to which the commission has arrived so far and which have been embodied in memoranda exchanged by the two sections are still too vague, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to warrant their being subjected to the test of public discussion. These conclusions cover a wide range, but all have to do with the Mexican desire that Pershing's force be withdrawn and the American demand for adequate protection of American life and property in Mexico and along the frontier.

It has been possible for the Americans to convince the Mexican Commissioners that the withdrawal of the expeditionary column without adequate guarantee of the safety of the border than a promise of the Carranza Government is not to be thought of.

REPORT PARRAL TAKEN BY VILLISTA FORCE

Dispatches to the Border Say City Was Captured on Tuesday.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—The City of Parral, in Chihuahua, has been taken by Villa troops, according to a message received today by Americans from Chihuahua City. The report also came to United States Government agents and was forwarded to Washington. This said the Villistas took possession of the city on Tuesday. There was no confirmation from Mexican sources.

Mining men and railroaders here who were familiar with the country thought Villa probably moved on Parral from Santa Rosalia, following the Conchas River to Pilar de Concha, a distance of forty-five miles from Santa Rosalia, and then marching south forty-five miles against Parral. They said the report of the capture of the town tended to verify the previous story that Villa and his command were in possession of Santa Rosalia.

Villa is said to bear a grudge against General Jose Ferrera, the Carranza commander in Parral, and to have declared that when he captured Parral he intended to kill Herrera with his own hands.

Americans who have interests in Parral are concerned over the fate of nine Americans known to be in the city.

VILLISTAS ROB A TRAIN.

Said to Have Killed Carranza Escort and Stripped Women Passengers.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, (Nov. 1, (via El Paso Junction, Nov. 2.)—After shooting the twenty-nine Carranza military guards of the southbound passenger train which left Juarez Monday, Villa bandits looted the train, robbed the passengers, and even took the clothing from the women passengers. Dr. Haffner, a German passenger on the train, who was mistaken by the bandits for an American was struck over the head with a gun by one of the Villistas. The bandits, who were in command of the Murga brothers and Silvestre Quevedo, then abandoned the train, carrying the loot away in mule-drawn wagons.

There were approximately 200 in the command, which held up the passenger train as it was approaching Laguna Station. The Carranza soldiers, who were in the box car just back of the tender, were ordered to alight and were shot down in view of the passengers. This escort was in command of Captain Guzman, who was also shot.

A military train carrying 400 Carranza soldiers was sent out from Sauz, twenty-six miles north of here, to pursue the bandits.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Government agents here received information today from military authorities in Juarez that the 200 bandits who held up the Mexican Central passenger train at Laguna Station were a part of José Ynez Salazar's command of 2,000 men, which is guarding the Mexico Northwestern Railroad west of Chihuahua City.

According to the information obtained by the Government agents, all passengers on the train, including the women, were forced to disrobe, and their clothes taken by the bandits when they left Leguna. Only the officer in command of the Carranza train escort was killed, says the report, as the enlisted men all joined the bandits.

Dr. Steven Haffner, the German physician who was beaten over the head with a rifle in the hands of one of the bandits, is a resident of El Paso, and is a practicing physician here. Mrs. Haffner said today that she had received a message from Dr. Haffner, dated at Chihuahua City last night, saying that he had arrived there safely.

TO DOUBLE BORDER PATROL.

Third New York Brigade and Divisional Cavalry Called Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 2.—A confidential order for the doubling of the border patrol, so that six battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, or about 2,500 soldiers, will maintain continuous watch over fifty miles of the Rio Grande, was sent out to all regiments in the New York division today by Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, Chief of Staff. Major Gen. O'Ryan has directed that the new units leave for the boundary tomorrow.

About twelve sectors are to be patrolled by the troops. Although the whole list of it is only about thirty miles wide by the measure of the military map, information about the positions and camps occupied by the battalions is not to be given out. The work of patrolling is to be done in co-ordination with the regular detachments of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and the Third Cavalry and with the militia troops from the camp of the Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and South Dakota troops at Llano Grande, twenty miles southeast.

Since the Third Tennessee Infantry, the Third New York brigade, and the divisional cavalry are ordered to send out four units each, the patrol is more than doubled, because those regiments have not been on the river before. Colonel Charles R. DeBevoise of the First Cavalry, will divide the duty among his three squadrons and Squadron A, commanded by Major William R. Wright.

As in the original order for the border patrol, the signal battalion and the Twenty-second Engineers are directed to maintain roads, telephone lines, and other means of communication, while Brig. Gen. William S. McNair, commanding the artillery, is directed to study crossings and fords so that the heavier army may assist the infantry and cavalry in an emergency.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., retired, ex-commander of the Coast Artillery, and now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, is visiting the camps of the division.

Col. Thurston to Return to Border.

Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, N. G., N. Y., who was assigned to command the Seventy-fourth Infantry Regiment when it was ordered into the Federal service, and who was taken seriously ill at Pharr, Texas, has recovered his health and will leave for Pharr next Sunday to resume command of his regiment.

PINCHOT AIDS BOY PRISONER

Protests at Reformatory for Youth Who Stole from Him.

Amos Pinchot appeared in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to seek clemency for a boy who had been arrested for stealing from premises owned by Mr. Pinchot. Though he failed to convince Justices Moss, O'Keefe and Collins of the boy's intention to reform, his protests against sending the youth to the Hart's Island Reformatory were so vigorous that Justice Collins remanded the prisoner until Nov. 10 to investigate further the prisoner's record.

The boy was John Townsend, 18 years old, who had been arrested for larceny in connection with the theft of some copper from premises owned by Mr. Pinchot. Justice Collins said the boy should be sent to the reformatory, where he would learn a trade.

"You evidently have not personally investigated the institution you are recommending," Mr. Pinchot said. "I firmly believe that a boy who is sent there comes away with a worse character than when he enters, because of the environment and associations of the place."

MISS VIRA CORNELL A BRIDE.

Horsewoman Marries James P. Kineon Before 1,000 Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Miss Vira Cornell, sister of Mrs. Charles Shiverick, was married to James Perkin Kineon of New York at Christ Church this afternoon, the Rev. Townsend Henshaw, rector, officiating.

Mrs. Shiverick was matron of honor and Dr. Goodhue Kineon, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mercedes de Zaldo, Alice de Zaldo, Marian Feustman, and Helen Enger. The ushers were Frederick P. Clarke, Jr., Frederick Almy, Norris Bellew, and William Bailey.

The young Misses Beatrice Shiverick and Natica de Acosta acted as flower girls.

There were a thousand guests present, a special train bringing many from New York. A reception followed the ceremony at the Shiverick home on Locust Avenue.

Miss Cornell is a prominent horsewoman. She owns several thoroughbreds and has riden them at the best shows in the country. She won several prizes at the annual show of the Westchester Horsemen's Association held recently at Cedney Farms, and was conspicuous at the Piping Rock show.

MISS EMMET ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmet to Wed Wm. Barton French.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Jeannie Emmet, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster Emmet of 39 East Seventy-second Street, to William Barton French of this city, the son of the late Seth Barton French and of Mrs. Mary Walker Fearn French. Miss Emmet made her début three years ago. She is a member of the Junior League, and has been active in amateur society entertainments for charity. She is a sister of Mrs. Harold F. Hazen, Miss Marie Louise Emmet, and of Henry C. Emmet, Jr., and Watson C. Emmet. Her mother was formerly Miss Marie L. Case.

Mr. French is a grandson of the late John Walker French, American Minister to Greece, Rumania, and Servia, and his grandmother, Mrs. Fearn, who was an intimate friend of "Carmen Sylva," Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, in 1910, married Arthur Inskerelz, a well-known traveler. Mr. French's father died in 1910 at Palm Beach, Fla. He was well known as a financier. Mrs. Seth Barton French, who is now at Newport, has been active in war relief and hospital work abroad, having charge of one of the American hospitals in France. She also went to the front in behalf of the American Ambulance Association to report on the field hospital.

Mr. French has been in Paris a great deal since the war began. He is only 21, and recently came into a part of the large estate his father left, including Barton Lodge, his mother's home at the Virginia Hot Springs. He has one sister, Miss Clarice French, who is not yet out in society, and is a nephew of Dr. John Herndon French and of Mrs. Charles Steele, (Miss Nannie French,) and is a cousin of the Countess Jean de la Greze, Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, and Mrs. Devereux Milburn.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

D. D. DOUGLASS WEDS AGAIN.

Official of R. G. Dun & Co. Marries Miss Alice Smith in Saratoga.

Robert Dun Douglass of R. G. Dun & Co. and Miss Alice B. Smith were married yesterday in Bethesda Church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by the Rev. Hubert P. Le F. Grabau. The engagement was announced within the last week. Mr. Douglass is a widower, his first wife, Eva B. Day, dying in October, 1915. His son, Robert Graham Dun Douglass, who married Miss Dorothy Gordon, came from Colorado to attend the marriage, which was a quiet one.

Mr. Douglass's home is Blythwood, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. In addition to being an official of R. G. Dun & Co. he is the President of the Bartlett & Curry Realty Company. He is a member of the University, Baltusrol Golf, Essex County, and Manhattan clubs, and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1865. Benjamin Douglass, Jr., is his brother.

Rev. Dr. Henry Schneberger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Schneberger, Rabbi Emeritus of Chizuk Amuna congregation here, died today, aged 68. He was born in New York City, graduated with three degrees from Columbia, and studied for the ministry in Berlin. His first charge was as Rabbi of Poel Zedek Congregation in New York City. Then he came to Baltimore. Dr. Schneberger was an author of wide reputation. Among his most noted publications was "The Life and Works of Rabbi Yehuda Ha-Nasi and Others."

In 1882 Dr. Schneberger was married to Sarah Nusbaum of New York, who survives him. He is also survived by four sons, Sigmund, Charles, Philip, and Irvin Schneberger, and by two daughters, Misses Fannie and Josephine Schneberger.

THOMAS SHEILS DIES AT 84.

Old Seventh Ward Leader Who Was Seven Times an Alderman.

Thomas Sheils, former district leader of the old Seventh Ward and seven times Alderman of the City of New York, died yesterday at his home, 416 West 149th Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He owned several well-known trotting horses and was one of the last of the old-time New York politicians.

Mr. Sheils was born in Ireland and came to America at the age of 12 and settled in the Seventh Ward. After entering the real estate business he took an active interest in Democratic politics, which he retained until ten years ago. He became a school trustee in his ward when he was 21 and afterward was Deputy Tax Commissioner and then Alderman.

Thirty years ago Mr. Sheils had a difference with John Kelly, the Tammany leader, and founded an independent Democratic organization which was called the "Thomas Jefferson Association." For many years it was so powerful in the Fourth Assembly District that any candidate for office in the county supported by the association was elected.

Mr. Sheils was one of the Aldermen in 1884 who gave the franchise of the Broadway surface railroad to Jake Sharp. An investigation was made in 1886, which resulted in several of the members of the Board of Aldermen leaving the country.

During his long political career Mr. Sheils was very popular in the old Seventh Ward, and always contributed to a number of charities. He was a warm friend of Richard Croker, who has in Ireland now two trotting horses which were sent over by Mr. Sheils.

Mr. Sheils was a member of the Democratic Club and the Driving Club. Six nephews survive him. Two are Dr. William Sheils and John R. Sheils, counsel to the Interborough Railroad.

William Cooper Cuntz.

William Cooper Cuntz, Managing Director of the Goldschmidt Thermit Company of 120 Broadway, died yesterday at Auburndale, Mass., in his forty-fifth year. He was born and educated in Hoboken and started his business career with the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Stockton, Penn., and later went to Boston, Philadelphia, and London, England, for the company. He became connected with the Goldschmidt Thermit Company in 1910. Mr. Cuntz was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers' Club, Chemists' Club, University Club of Philadelphia, and many other associations.

Mrs. Annie E. Claiborne Pell.

Special to The New York Times.

Mrs. Emily Claiborne Pell, widow of Clarence Pell of New York, died at her Summer home on Rhode Island Avenue this afternoon. She was 85 years old, and was a descendant of William G. C. Claiborne, who was the first Secretary of the State of Virginia. Her father, Colonel Claiborne, was a member of Congress and prominent in Louisiana. Mrs. Pell left a daughter, Miss Charlotte Pell, and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Gerry Townsend and Mrs. Charles H. Coster of New York. Her New York home was at 57 East Fifty-eighth Street.

H. F. Booth Dies in the Subway.

Henry Francis Booth, head of the firm of Henry F. Booth & Co., contractors, which erected several important buildings in this city, died of heart disease in the Wall Street station of the subway on Wednesday night in his sixty-first year. Among the churches constructed under the direction of Mr. Booth were the Church of the Good Counsel in New York and St. Saviour's, St. Brendan's, and Rosa of Lima Churches in Brooklyn. Mr. Booth left a widow, two daughters, and four sons. He lived at 358 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, for twenty-five years.

Ex-Police Captain J. W. Cottrell.

Ex-Police Captain John W. Cottrell, 55 years old, of 558 West 161st Street, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon while in an office in the Hudson Terminal Building at 50 Church Street. Mr. Cottrell was appointed to the police force in 1888, and in 1902 became a Captain. He was in command of the "Tenderloin" Station on the west side for several years. He was retired from the department in 1911 by Police Commissioner Cropsey.

Judge A. P. McCormick.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Judge A. P. McCormick of the Fifth District United States Circuit Court of Appeals died here today at the age of 84. He had been a Judge in the United States Court since 1892. For the last five years of his life Judge McCormick was obliged to go to the courtroom in an invalid's chair as the result of a fall, from which he never fully recovered. He is survived by his wife and ten children.

Henry Frank.

Special to The New York Times.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 2.—Henry Frank, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant of this city, died here today in his eighty-second year. Mr. Frank was born in Bavaria and came to this country when a young man. He took an important part in civic affairs and was instrumental in bringing the first railroad and cotton mills to the Natchez district.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES A. HARPER, a veteran of the civil war, who was for fifty years with the Consolidated Gas Company in this city, died yesterday at his home, 832 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his seventy-first year. He served with the forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment in the war.

JAMES W. LEDWITH, 72 years old, for thirty years a court attendant in the Supreme Court, died on Wednesday at his home, at 2,107 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Death was due to acute bronchitis.

SIDNEY WILLETT HOAG, Jr., for many years assistant engineer in the Engineering Bureau of the Department of Docks, died yesterday at his home, 368 West 118th Street, in his sixtieth year. He retired two years ago.

MARTIN CONROY, a retired hatter, died yesterday at his home, 287 Washington Street, Orange, in his sixty-ninth year. He left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. EUGENIA L. MORRIS, widow of Luzon B. Morris, who was Governor of Connecticut in 1884, died in New Haven yesterday in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Hadley, wife of President Hadley of Yale, is a daughter.

The Rev. JOHN FOX, 90, a circuit rider more than sixty years ago, when, as a minister of the Evangelical Association, he had twenty-three charges in Southern Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, died yesterday at his home in Indianapolis.

GEORGE A. P. NORTH, a real estate operator in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 75 Barbey Street, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. North was President of the Nassau Building and Loan Association of East New York and was an active member of the old Twenty-sixth Ward Board of Trade. He was a Past Master of Tyrian Lodge, No. 618, F. and A. M., Past Chancellor Commander of Progressive Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 263, Royal Arch Masons; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar, and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He left a wife and a daughter.

ARTHUR LAURENCE BROWN, a musician and for several years organist of St. Augustine's and St. Martin's Episcopal Churches in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 470 Third Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

DAVID SHOTWELL LAING, a retired cabinetmaker, died at his home, 977 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He is survived by his widow, a son, and three daughters.

ARTHUR CLARK LAMBERTON, 42 years old, formerly in the sugar commission business in Manhattan with his father, died on Tuesday at his home, 607 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

ISAAC HASKINS CARLETON, a retired engineer of the Long Island Railroad and in the employ of that road for forty-five years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,641 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA QUIDORT, wife of Frederick Quidort, a retired real estate dealer, died on Monday at her home, 296A Thirteenth Street, South Brooklyn. She was 71 years old and was born in Brooklyn.

THOMAS J. DONEGAN, for seventeen years a patrolman attached to the Adams Street Precinct, Brooklyn, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. He lived at 527 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. JULIA ADELAIDE HOLBROOK, wife of Dudley B. Holbrook and long active in the work of the Presbyterian Church at Ossining, N. Y., died from apoplexy on Tuesday at her residence, 47 South Highland Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough sixty-four years ago and was a daughter of the late Dudley R. and Sarah A. Terrett. Her husband was formerly one of the proprietors of the Holbrook Military School and is now Treasurer of the National Bank in Ossining.

JOHN DAY, a veteran conductor of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday in a hospital in Easton, Penn., as a result of injuries received when he was run over by a drill engine. He was 68 years old, and had been in the employ of the railroad forty-five years.

BEN HOGAN, HUMANITARIAN.

Founder of "Hogan's Flop," Home for Derelicts, Dies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Ben Hogan, founder of "Hogan's Flop," which for many years sheltered derelicts, hoboes, and castaways at 2 cents a bed each—if they had it—died at his home here yesterday, at the age of 87. With the passing of the former prize fighter, preacher and humanitarian, was recalled the days when thousands of unfortunates were fed and sheltered by the humane mission which friends said he always operated at a financial loss.

"Moody, the noted evangelist, taught me to preach," Hogan once said, "and then I learned that there was more to serving mankind than by giving hungry men words. That is the reason I started the soup mission and the flop."

Hogan served both the Union and Confederate Armies as a blockade runner in the civil war. Nearly half a century ago he fought Tom Allen for the world's championship and was beaten.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LENKOWSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lenkowsky of 838 West End Av. announce the birth of a son on Nov. 2, 1916.

Confirmed.

MITCHELL.—Saturday, Nov. 4, at Sinai Temple, Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell. Reception Sunday afternoon, 920 Cauldwell Av.

Married

DOUGLASS—SMITH.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, in Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by Rev. Hubert P. Le F. Grabau, Alice B. Smith to Robert Dun Douglass.

Long Island.

PARVIN—SCHERRER.—Nov. 1, Elmhurst, Irene C. Scherrer to Walter Parvin, Jr.

Died.

ADELSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, Jennie, beloved wife of Philip, and beloved mother of Mrs. Richard Sentner and Mrs. Benjamin F. Feiner and sister of Mrs. Sarah Lipschitz, in her 60th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,830 Madison Av., on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

BARRETT.—On Nov. 1, 1916, Harriet, daughter of the late Daniel and Harriet Barrett. Funeral service at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Colebrook, 20 Bank St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday at 4 P. M. Interment New York Bay Cemetery on Saturday at noon.

BASCOM.—George J. Bascom, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 331 Madison Av. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BERNSTEIN.—Samuel, in his 58th year, beloved husband of Sarah, dear father of Edwin J., Arthur, Irene, and Mrs. Blanche Solomon, brother of Nora, Mrs. A. Springer, Mrs. J. Hyman, Mrs. Henry Goldberg, and Max Bernstein. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 138th St., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans papers please copy.

BERNSTEIN.—True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 951, F. and A. M. Our beloved brother, Samuel Bernstein, has been summoned into eternal rest. You are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 600 West 138th St., Sunday, Nov. 5, 10 A. M., to assist in conferring the last Masonic honors.

HENRY S. LION, Master.

BURR.—At his home, Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, Henry A. Burr, son of the late Jonathan Sturges Burr of Brooklyn.

CHRISTIE.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, at her residence, 150 West 118th St., Janet Smith Christie, widow of the late Robert Christie, in her 83d year. Funeral private.

CRARY.—On Nov. 1, 1916, Jesse Dayton Crary, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 410 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Mystic, Conn., at the convenience of the family.

CUNTZ.—William Cooper Cuntz of Kew Gardens, L. I., died Nov. 2. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M., Sunday, Nov. 5.

CUTTRELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, Edith Chadwick Cuttrell. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,038 5th Av., Saturday, 4th inst., 10 A. M. Interment at Keyport on arrival of train due at Matawan, New Jersey, 1:43 P. M.

DUNPHY.—On Nov. 2, Rose A. Dunphy of 326 Convent Av. Funeral notice hereafter.

GRAY.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Nov. 1, 1916, Arthur S., son of Margaret A. and the late Van Rensselaer Gray. Funeral from his late residence, 342 Allen St., Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HARPER.—On Nov. 2, 1916, at his residence, 852 St. Nicholas Av., James A. Harper, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral service Friday, 3:30 P. M., at residence.

HOAG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1916, S. Willett Hoag, Jr., aged 59 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 368 West 118th St., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOLMES.—Entered into rest on Nov. 1, 1916, at her late residence, 309 East 200th St., Lucy, widow of William D. Holmes, in her 81st year. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

JOHNS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Johns, aged 59 years. Nov. 1, at her late residence, 1,628 42d St. Funeral services 2 P. M. Saturday. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KOLLER.—Charles B., formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 1, after a lingering illness. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

LEDWITH.—James W., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1916, beloved uncle of Cornelius, Frank, John and Margaret Looney. Funeral from 2,107 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 9:30 A. M. and Holy Cross Church, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LEMMON.—At 61 West 104th St., New York, Jane Turner Lemmon, aged 83

COLLEGES PUTTING ON THE FINAL TOUCHES FOR TOMORROW'S FOOTBALL FRAYS

CHANGES ORDERED IN YALE'S LINEUP

Vorys Goes to Centre and Neville to Half Back, Where They Will Play Against Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Three changes in the Yale lineup were ordered this afternoon, two of which will positively go into effect for the Colgate game on Saturday, while the third is probable. Rex Hutchinson went to full back, his regular position until his trial at guard last month. Jack Vorys, freshman centre two seasons ago, replaced him at snap back, and will start the Colgate game. Vorys was prevented from playing last season and most of the present Fall by injury. The transfer of Hutchinson indicates that centre rush in the final game of the season will probably be played by either Callahan or Vorys.

For three days Neville, Carey, and Waite have been tried at left half back during an entire afternoon. Neville's showing was the most satisfactory, and he was today installed in place of Bingham, who will be unable to rejoin the eleven till next week. Neville's selection for the Colgate game will give the eleven three punters, Neville, Legore, and Braden. Legore will begin the punting and, if he again weakens, Neville will be called upon. Graham of the second eleven was today tried out at left guard. His choice for the game Saturday is likely, but not entirely certain. Galt will be unable to play that position.

Only ten minutes of scrimmaging was held today, in closing preparation for the Colgate game. The 'Varsity scored twice, Legore and Neville each taking the ball across the goal line once. Both circled end for twenty yards in making their touchdowns. Line plunging was resorted to almost continuously, Braden doing the principal line ramming. The longest individual gain of the afternoon was a 40-yard end run by quarter back Smith. Larry Fox, who has been tackle, was today transferred to guard.

COLGATE'S ARMY ADVANCES.

Football Team Descends Upon New Haven for Tomorrow's Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Colgate squad held its last home practice before the Yale game yesterday afternoon. There was no scrimmage, the work consisting only of signal work and kicking practice. Colgate's prospects look rather dubious, because of the number of men injured. Hubbell and Spancer have been out of the game, and may not play Saturday. Gromat and McKay are both disabled, while Hayes is not able to play because of a sprained ankle.

In Tuesday's scrimmage Gillo was slightly injured, and could not participate in signal work yesterday. It is hoped that both he and Hubbell will be able to play Saturday, as they are indispensable to the Colgate team.

The Colgate team will appear on Saturday with its players numbered. This is a new departure for the Maroon team, and is considered merely as an experiment. Larry Bankart left here for New Haven with a squad of twenty-two men this morning.

PENN CAPTAIN MAY PLAY.

Mathews, Hurt at Pittsburgh, Wants to Get Into Lafayette Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 2.—Penn Coaches are in a quandary today over whom they shall start at left tackle against Lafayette on Franklin Field Saturday. This morning they announced that Walter Berg, the former Exeter youth, would be at that position when the first whistle sounded, and while this news was being circulated around the campus, Captain Mathews, the Varsity tackle, reported to Dr. Hancock that he was physically fit and eager to get into Saturday's fray.

Captain Mathews was injured in the Pitt game last week. The muscles in his shoulders gave him much pain for several days. The Red and Blue Captain, however, appeared today, saying his condition was first class. He expressed his desire to play, and the coaches said they would decide on their left tackle tomorrow. He reported for practice wearing a uniform, but did not get into the scrimmage.

Berg, who is regarded as second choice for the position, is a tireless worker in practice and has shown up well. While at Exeter he did not star on the gridiron, the third team being the best he could make. The eam was put through its final drill this afternoon for the Lafayette conflict.

CORNELL LINEUP CHANGED.

Speed Plays Quarter and Other Radical Shifts Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—There were radical changes in the lineup of the Cornell team that played on Schoellkopf Field this afternoon hinting at a reorganization of the team for the game with Carnegie Tech on Saturday. The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns against the scrubs today, but its work was ragged, and the coaches could find little cause for encouragement.

Important changes were made in the line. Sutton and Dixon, two promising subs, were used at tackles. Gillies and Jewett, the 'Varsity regulars, are not in good condition. They are expected to come back to the game in a short time, but the shifts made this afternoon at guard are regarded as more permanent. Tilley, a scrappy forward of two years' 'Varsity experience, was at left guard. Miller and Anderson, the 'Varsity regulars, were on the field, but did not take part in the active work. Unless these two regulars brace up they are likely to find themselves out of the 'Varsity line for the remainder of the season. Centre Carry was not in the lineup.

Speed ran the 'Varsity today as quarter back, with Benedict and Hoffman at half back and Mueller, full back. Shiverick is not in good shape. He may start Saturday at left half in Benedict's place, but Speed will probably run the team.

EDDY ENLIVENS TIGERS.

Pilot's Return to Practice Marked by Dashing Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Jack Eddy, Princeton's fleet quarter back, who has been out of the game since last Saturday, was able to take part in scrimmage this afternoon and celebrated his return by an unusual display of football. Eddy was sent into the scrimmage to direct the plays of the 'Varsity eleven against the freshmen who were brought over to the Stadium.

His open field running completely baffled the Tiger cubs and he was able to score one touchdown after a sixty-five-yard run, while on another occasion the coach's whistle was all that prevented him from running the length of the field for another score.

Against the lighter and less experienced freshman team the 'Varsity appeared to unusual advantage. The ball was rushed from one end of the field to the other on repeated first downs, and the speed of the 'Varsity back field made it possible to circle the ends for long gains. Eddy, Tibbott, Moore, and Lytle composed the back field, which is probably the fastest quartet the coaches can place on the field. Moore and Eddy are both track men.

Fumbling appeared in the play today and was a cause for much worry on the part of the coaches. Eddy and Tibbott both offended in the scrimmage. It was possible to place a complete 'Varsity lineup on the field today. Ames is still kept from practice by an injury, but all the rest of the first-string men are able to take hard work. Captain Hogg was in his position during the signal drill, but Keene Fitzpatrick did not allow him to scrimmage very long. Funk replaced Wilson at one of the end positions, while the latter was sent back to the second team.

BROWN TESTS NEW PLAYS.

Formations Perfected in Scrimmage —Injured Players Return.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—The Brown 'Varsity squad was divided into two elevens this afternoon, and two scrimmages followed. No attention was paid to the downs, most of the time being devoted to the running off of new plays. During the afternoon Buck Whittemore's second squad also got into a scrimmage, in preparation for a game with Worcester Academy Saturday. Purdy, 'Varsity quarter back, was on hand today for the first time since the Rutgers game, and was apparently in good condition. Captain Farnum likewise has entirely recovered from his injury, but, instead of going back to his old place at right tackle, was placed at right guard. Whether or not the change is to be a permanent one Coach Robinson declined to say.

No serious opposition is looked for from Vermont Saturday, and it is probable that quite a few of the Brown subs will get an opportunity to show what they can do. Weeks will not be in condition to play, and Purdy may be kept out of it, for his ankle is still weak, and he will be saved for the more important games to come.

SYRACUSE OFF FOR BATTLE.

Three Regulars Will Be Out of Line-up in Dartmouth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Three regulars will be among the missing when the Syracuse University eleven clashes with Dartmouth at Springfield Saturday. Joe Dumoe, right end; Chris Schlachter, all-American end, and Williams will be on the sidelines. Dumoe has not yet recovered from injuries received in the Michigan game and Schlachter's wrenched shoulder has kept him out of practice for the last three weeks. The workouts this week have developed a new star in Jack Malone, who probably will be sent into the game to play at full back or half back, with Williams and Planck on the bench in case of emergency.

Final practice was held this afternoon, the 'Varsity running through a long signal drill. The team will leave here at 7:50 o'clock tomorrow morning for Springfield. Coach Hollenback will carry the following players: Captain White, Trigg, Cobb, Segal, Sparfeld, Rutstein, Gilmore, Newbury, Rafter, E. Brown, M. Brown, Malone, Newbury, Wright, Williams, Livshin, Boutin, Dunn, Witter, Schwartzer, Dumoe, and Planck.

ARMY PLAYERS ARE SORE.

Light Workout Because of Stiff Legs and Shoulders.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Owing to the hard workouts and scrimmages of yesterday there were numerous sore legs and shoulders on the Army's gridiron today, and as a result the afternoon was spent in blocking practice, passing the ball, receiving punts and running through the plays which the Cadets will use against Notre Dame on Saturday. To keep the linemen in good fettle there was a bit of light scrimmage.

Ford and Vidal both kicked well today in the punting drill. This feature of the Army's development is being strongly maintained by both men. Oliphant is contributing a lot to the kicking game by his accurate goal from placement booting. He registered once today from the 45-yard line. Vidal dropped one field goal. Ford's return to form means keen competition at one of the ends, with House playing a fast, aggressive game and looming as a strong contender for the doubtful wing position. The Notre Dame squad will arrive here from South Bend, Ind., tomorrow morning, and will work out on the Army's gridiron in the afternoon.

Notre Dame Off for Army Game.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 2.—The Notre Dame football squad of twenty-four members left today for West Point, N. Y., where they will meet the Army team on Saturday. Half Back Malone will not be able to play. He was injured last Saturday. Phelan will start the game at quarter back, but may give way to Grant. The back field will be composed of Cofall, Bergman and J. Miller.

New York Times Junior Five Formed

The younger members of THE NEW YORK TIMES Athletic Association have formed a basket ball team this season, and would like to arrange games with teams averaging 90 to 100 pounds. Games with school, church, or club teams are desired, either on the home court or other floors. For particulars write Manager M. V. O'Connell, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York City.

HEELS OF WILLCOX A HARVARD ASSET

Full Back's Seventy-Yard Run for a Touchdown Is Feature of Day in Stadium.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—For such players as the 'Varsity coaches decreed to need a little driving, the scrimmage in the Harvard Stadium this afternoon was mighty hard. However, Percy Haughton has too many first-class men just back from the hospital ranks, and too many others who have done so much work this Fall as to need a rest, to take any chances of banging up the players on whom he relies for the Princeton and Yale games.

What is on the head coach's mind just now is to give the necessary work to the 'Varsity men and still prevent further setbacks because of injuries. The scrimmage this afternoon lasted an hour, and there was considerable fumbling and not a great deal of speed. The 'Varsity managed to score two touchdowns, but was held up once on the scrubs' 10-yard line, a similar point being the end of a period of gain for the second team at the opposite end of the field.

Minot did some very good open field running and scored one of the touchdowns, while Willcox, playing full back, contributed the other score by catching a punt and then racing 10 yards up the field. Willcox is improving as an all-round backfield man, and for speed, once he gets going, has no equal on the squad.

In the early line-up Snow was at left guard, where Duncan also played, and Sweetser was at left tackle, Wheeler being on the other wing. Flynn, a tackle from last year's Freshmen, who was brought to the 'Varsity squad early in the week, was tried at centre. He is rangier than the other centres, who, in stature and aggressiveness have not equaled the remainder of the rush line. Ryan, the former end rush of Notre Dame, whose playing was so good Wednesday, also was taken up today, as was Rudman, a line man from the second team. Ryan has shown great ability this Fall, and there has been much surprise because he has not been with the first team before this.

Tomorrow's drill will be devoted to getting a team in shape for Virginia. In this match, while the Southerners are expected to do much better than at New Haven earlier in the season, Harvard is likely to use more substitutes than regulars. Murray doubtless will be the quarter back against Virginia.

PITT PREPARES FOR FIGHT.

Warner Tells Squad to Take No Chances with Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 2.—When Coach Warner trotted out his squad for practice today he told them to forget the Washington and Jefferson game a week from Saturday and not to think they had an easy job on their hands against Allegheny College this week. Reports coming out of Meadville have put the coach on the alert. Special attention will be directed to the Methodist line, which includes such capable players as Harbaugh, McConnell, and Coulson, and the brunt of the Pitt defense will fall on the backfield.

Therefore Warner made them work today as hard as any day last week getting ready for old Penn. Morrow, and McLaren were coached in the art of breaking up the open play of the Allegheny forwards.

NAVY ENCOURAGES COACHES

'Varsity Shows Up Well in an Afternoon of Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—In the face of a temperature that closely approximated Summer heat, the Navy squad was put through a grueling practice this afternoon by the coaches. First the sailors got a stiff bit of preliminary work, including punting and kick-handling, after which the 'Varsity was pitted against a strong scrub aggregation for a hard scrimmage.

In marked contrast to the showing made yesterday afternoon, the 'Varsity had no real difficulty in crossing the scrub goal for three touchdowns, every one of them very markedly earned. The defensive work of the first string men also proved a great encouragement to the Navy coaches.

PRESIDENTS IN HARD LUCK.

Washington and Lee Faces Navy Game Weakened by Injuries.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 2.—Facing what now promises to be its hardest game, the Washington and Lee eleven will journey to Annapolis tomorrow night weaker than it has been at any time this season. The injury to Left Tackle Johnson's ankle in the game with Georgia Tech last Saturday is still troubling him, and he has been unable to engage in practice this week. Pierotti, the centre rush, has a bad leg, and Tackle Ignico—a bad shoulder, the three injuries greatly impairing the strength of the line and causing the coaches a great deal of concern.

The climax to the Generals' troubles came yesterday in scrimmage, when Captain Cy Young, whose punts in the Tech game averaged nearly 60 yards, received an injury of the kind which, if it doesn't keep him out of the Navy game, will at least cause Washington and Lee to lose the advantage of his punting.

HARD TUSSLE AT AMHERST.

Freshmen Show Up Well In Long Scrimmage with 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Amherst 'Varsity had a long scrimmage against the freshmen today, using the whitewashed ball until long after dark. Frequent fumbles marred the regulars' offensive, while the freshmen held well against them.

Dellinger, an old Malnu star, assisted in coaching the new men. The full team of regulars did not get in the scrimmage today. Schmid is on the sick list with tonsilitis. Knauth is out with an injured leg, and Bodenhorn did not report. Green, of the scrubs, again showed ability in a back field position.

LAWRENCEVILLE IS READY.

Tome Game Tomorrow Closes Season for School Eleven.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 2.—This year, on account of the fear of infantile paralysis and the late opening of school, the Lawrenceville eleven has had to cancel four of its games. It opened its season last Saturday by defeating the strong Haverford, (Penn.) School 20 to 0, and hopes to repeat the [illegible] against Tome School Saturday, when the Maryland institution's team comes to Lawrenceville. This will be the final game of the year for the local schoolboys.

In spite of the late opening of school, Lawrenceville has a strong team. The ends average only 133 pounds apiece, but are very fast. Kisuke Akahosi, a Jap, at left end, has played a brilliant game this Fall. To make up for the lightness of the ends, the team averages 187 pounds from tackle to tackle, and has seasoned backs. Captain Moore at guard is a tower of defense. In the backfield Sweet at quarter, and May at full, two "I." men, played star games against Haverford School.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Empire A. C.—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Packey Hommey; Joe Welling vs. Johnny Clinton. Both ten-round bouts.

Harlem S. C.—Johnny Lustig vs. Eddie Dorsey; Mickey Dunn vs. Willie Astey. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Kid Taylor vs. Young O'Neil. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Billy Fenton vs. Joe Ross; Eddie Seigel vs. Jerry Murphy. Both ten-round bouts.

RAIMONDO OUT FOR YEAR.

Columbia Loses Its Second Quarter Back This Season.

Columbia's football team received the second serious reverse of the season yesterday when it was announced that Joe Raimondo, 'Varsity quarter back, would be out for the rest of the season with a broken collarbone. He was injured in the Williams game last Saturday, and although two X-ray photographs taken Monday failed to reveal a fracture, Trainer Gus Pedersen was not satisfied and had another picture taken yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. A fracture above the right shoulder was found.

Not only is this the second serious and unexpected setback, but both men have been quarter backs. Howard Miller, having been injured before the first game this Fall. Coach Metcalf's third hope for the field generalship is A. S. McCabe, a Freshman last year. He has been directing the team all this week and will start in the game with Stevens next Tuesday. Yesterday at practice Metcalf also tested Monroe, half-back, and J. Rosen, substitute, at quarter back in the hopes of increasing the squad of dependable signal callers.

Yesterday's practice on South Field consisted of an hour of the hardest kind of scrimmaging against the Hamilton Institute eleven. This was the second strenuous workout this week, the battleship eleven from the U. S. S. Arkansas, having been the practice opponents on Wednesday. Columbia yesterday scored three touchdowns and the visitors tallied one.

THREE SHIFTS AT FORDHAM.

Dempsey, Erwig, and McNamara Transferred to the Scrubs.

Fordham University for the fourth time this week had hard scrimmage yesterday. The scrubs gave the 'Varsity a stiff battle during every second of the two-hour practice, but were unable to approach the goal line. Touchdowns for the 'Varsity were scored by Dempsey, Erwig and McNamara. On the defense the Maroon coaches are facing a big problem with Georgetown due at Fordham on Tuesday, and the changes which have been expected were started, three of the first team being transferred to the scrubs.

The players who lost their places were Treanor, the regular centre for the past two seasons, Sweetland, whose long runs featured against Susquehanna in the last game at Fordham, and Kendricks. Although some transfers have been looked for, the cut that was made yesterday surprised most of those on the squad, as the men affected have all been playing a star game. Treanor wrenched a ligament in his neck a week ago, and although he has stuck in the game he has been unable to put the same agressiveness into his play. He was succeeded by Perkins yesterday.

HARD WORK FOR N. Y. U.

'Varsity Tallies Three Times at Expense of Scrubs.

Lacking the services of three back field men, and several linemen, the New York University eleven yesterday trounced the scrubs in a hard fought scrimmage. Line smashes, interspersed with several well executed forward passes, accomplished the second team's downfall. Hammershag, at half back, scored first with a 35-yard end run following a series of line plunges. Then McCulloch caught a forward pass on the goal line and rolled over as he was tackled. The third score came shortly after, when Egan caught another forward pass, this time back of the goal line.

Howard Cann, was on the field yesterday and did a little drop-kicking, but even in this his injured shoulder hampered the free use of his muscles. Hamilton, an erstwhile scrub, yesterday played with the Varsity and made a good showing. Ted Cann was used at tackle and half back in the scrub lineup and played equally well in both positions. In the absence of Brin, at centre, in the 'Varsity's line, Elias played there and showed up well on the offensive.

Yesterday's practice was a long and hard one and was not ended till long after dark. Coach Eustis gave the linemen a thorough drill in fundamentals, including dummy tackling. The backs were drilled in catching and running back punts and in forming interference. With the return of the regulars, who are still out, the Violet will be in good shape for the Bucknell and Colby games next week.

STEVENS LINE IS STRONG.

'Varsity Backfield, Playing with Scrubs, Fails to Gain.

Coach Rodgers put the Stevens squad through a brisk signal drill and scrimmage yesterday. The line seemed in a little better shape than in Wednesday's practice, though it was not always able to prevent the second-string backs from gaining. In order to determine every weakness more thoroughly the coach shifted his 'Varsity backfield of Musk, Goodale, Peter, and Peterson to the second squad and had them buck the 'Varsity line. Peter was the only one to distinguish himself especially, but his playing was of the decidedly erratic order. He showed flashes of real form, but on the next play would lose his team as much as he had previously gained.

RUTGERS RESENTS CHARGE.

Players Deny Use of Rough Tactics in Game with Brown.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 2.—Members of the Rutgers football team are highly incensed over newspaper accounts that they used rough tactics in the Brown game last week. The statements of the coach of the Holy Cross eleven, scheduled to play Rutgers this week, who saw the Brown game, that there was no roughness, are taken as good evidence.

It is also pointed out that none of the Brown players made any protest. Brown was penalized four times for rough play and Rutgers not at all, though the officials were vigilant. Two of the Rutgers men were so badly injured as to be sent to a hospital after the game, indicating that Brown was fully as rough. The team had its last practice this afternoon before the game with Holy Cross at Newark on Saturday. Wallace has been given a regular place in the backfield. Storck and Hauser are being tried out on the ends and will probably take the places of the regulars. Sanford put his men through a long scrimmage, in which they scored three times on a strong scrub team.

WESLEYAN PRACTICE SHORT

Coaches Curtail Work to Maintain Condition for Williams Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 2.—In order that every man be in his best possible shape for the Williams game on Saturday Coach Kenan cut down the length of today's Wesleyan practice considerably. Practice was first marked by dummy defensive work with the linemen. The faults shown in the Amherst game were pointed out and after some time the line was again working in an excellent manner. It is expected that it will more than hold its own against Williams Saturday. After a snappy signal drill the 'Varsity engaged in a short scrimmage with the Freshman team.

The cub eleven has proved to be a hard proposition for the 'Varsity this year and an excellent scrub for the regulars has thus been furnished. The first year line weighs nearly as much as the 'Varsity and the backfield is exceptionally fast. Tomorrow only light work will be tried and the squad will leave early for Greenfield from whence it will journey to Williamstown on Saturday.

C. C. N. Y. Harriers Race Tomorrow

C. C. N. Y. will meet the Lafayette cross-country team on the City College course for the last dual meet of the season tomorrow afternoon. The cross-country program closes next week for the local runners with the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet. The C. C. N. Y. men won an easy victory over the Pennsylvania runners last year.

AHMEEK WILL TRY AGAIN FOR TROPHY

Craft Is to be So Altered That It Will Be Eligible for Class P Competition.

Whatever disposition may be made of the Manhasset Bay Cup, a return to the original donors by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club being among the possibilities, Boston yachtsmen are not going to allow it to remain in Long Island Sound waters if they can prevent it. Charles Francis Adams, owner of Ahmeek, the declared winner of the cup, but now disqualified for being over her rating, is to have Ahmeek so changed that she will come within the classification of the P yachts, which is not less than 25 nor more than 31 rating. When this is done it is understood that the Quincy Yacht Club will once more challenge for the cup and name Ahmeek as its representative.

Frank C. Paine of Marblehead, son of the late General Charles J. Paine, owner of the America's Cup boats Puritan, Volunteer, and Mayflower, has bought the Class B yacht Stranger, which was a challenger for but not a competitor in the races for the Manhasset Bay Cup last August. She was purchased from Lindsley Loring, who sailed her in a few races last Summer, but could not get her to perform to his satisfaction, though he had her mast stepped forward and changes made in her sail plan. Mr. Paine sailed in a number of races in the Britomart during the Summer and liked the type of yacht so well that he has taken over the Stranger, which is a sister yacht to Sayonara and Italia. He is to have her overhauled this Winter and make some changes in her rig which he believes will increase her speed. Stranger was always the best of the yachts of her class in the Boston fleet in reaching, but not so good on windward work, the point of sailing on which most of the races for this class have been won. If Stranger with the changes in her rig which are to be made proves to be an improved craft, Mr. Paine will be among the challengers for the Manhasset Bay Cup during the next series of races for the possession of that much-coveted trophy. Stranger was built in 1913 for Colonel R. E. Jenks of Providence from designs by George Owen, and that year finished second in the series of races for the Lipton Cup, which Nutmeg won. She made an unsuccessful attempt to lift the Manhasset Bay Cup in 1914 in the races on Lake Michigan, having been shipped from Providence on a freight car, arriving so late that there was no chance then to haul her out and properly prepare her for the race which Olympian—now Aleda—own.

It is reported that two new boats of the P class are to be built for Boston yachtsmen this Spring, both of which are prospective challengers for the Manhasset Bay Cup. In case this proves true two New York yachtsmen will also see a chance for a lot of sport in this class—both members of the New York Yacht Club—are ready to build yachts of this class as cup defenders or challengers, according to which club becomes ultimate custodian of the cup after the committee which had charge of the race gives its decision on the protests yet to be heard, the date of filing these having closed on Nov. 1.

Commodore Allen G. Jones of the Boston Yacht Club, owner of Nutmeg, the winner of the Lipton Cup, but which did not show very well in the Manhasset Bay races in August, is to retire from racing and his boat is on the market. Like Anita, owned by George Granberry, and winner of the last of the cup races here, Nutmeg is essentially a light weather boat. Negotiations are in progress which may result in her coming to one of the Sound clubs as the property of a member who would like to race her in the handicap class.

YOST EASY ON HIS MEN.

Only Five of the Regulars Allowed to Get Into Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 2.—Yost allowed only five of the regulars who will start against Washington University Saturday the pleasure of a pseudo-scrimmage this afternoon. The rest of the team he kept at one end of the field with a light workout punting and passing. The reserves trounced the quintet of 'Varsity men and substitutes in a twenty-minute play by the score of 21 to 0.

The 'Varsity scored first, taking the ball straight up the field from the kick-off. After this the reserves got the ball on their opponent's 5-yard mark, with instructions to push it over. After several attempts Weston went over for the first count.

Big Bill Edmunds, former Wolverine star, will arrive with his team tomorrow morning from St. Louis. This is the big game of the year for the Missourians. Yost is not looking for a very hard game.

CYCLE RACE ON DEC. 17.

Annual Six-Day Contest to Start at Madison Square Garden.

Inglis M. Uppercu, President of the Cycle Racing Association, has announced that the New York six-day bicycle race will start at midnight on Sunday, Dec. 15, and will end on Saturday night, Dec. 20, as usual the race will be held at Madison Square Garden, and it will mark the twenty-fourth annual running. On the Saturday night previous to the long race there will be a set of sprint races, with many crack amateur and professional riders competing. Frank Kramer, who for sixteen years has held the professional championship of America, will compete, as will John Stachle, the national amateur champion. It is expected that there will be eighteen teams in the race.

TARS IN ATHLETIC MEET.

Men from the New Jersey Win at Naval Y. M. C. A.

The annual inter-ship track and field championship games of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet were held last night at the Naval Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, and, although no records were eclipsed, the competition was keen. The star performer of the meet was S. R. Towne of the gunboat Cassin, who captured the broad jump, the potato race, and the shot put. L. Chandler of the Arkansas was another stellar performer, winning the 440-yard run, earning third place in the 100-yard dash, and carrying his team to victory in the inter-ship half-mile relay race with a great sprint on the last lap. The New Jersey won the meet with 21½ points. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. L. Guy, New York; M. C. Kurdt, Arizona, second; L. Chandler, Arkansas, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by L. Chandler, Arkansas; R. W. Timinson, Arkansas, and F. Mordt, New Jersey, tied for second place.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. Morlti, New Jersey, (5 feet;) W. Weiner, New Jersey, second, (4 feet 11 inches.)

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by M. G. Yaleskie, Arizona, (9 feet 6¾ inches;) S. R. Towne, Cassin, second, (9 feet 4¾ inches.)

220-Yard Potato Race.—Won by S. R. Towne, Cassin; T. W. Passon, New York, second. No time taken.

Shot Put.—Won by S. R. Towne, Cassin, (38 feet 7¾ inches;) C. H. Mahlstadt, New Jersey, second, (38 feet 5½ inches.)

WELDSHIP IN GOOD FORM.

Crack Steeplechaser Wins Feature Race of Pimlico Card.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—With the Stafford Handicap and the Hotel Kernan purse as the chief attractions, the second day's racing of the Autumn meeting at Pimlico track this afternoon afforded some high-class sport. There was another large crowd on hand, almost equaling the attendance of the opening day. Among those present were many persons socially prominent both in Washington and this city.

Running for the first time since his three straight victories at Saratoga, E. M. Weld's Weldship proved an easy winner in the preliminary steeplechase, a race for jumpers, over a two and a quarter mile course. Weldship has been first eight times in twelve starts and has proved himself to be one of the best fencers of the season.

G. A. Muller's consistent campaigner, Flittergold, carried off the honors in the Stafford Handicap, which was for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. The son of Hastings led from the barrier to the wire. Xylon was second and Ninety Simplex took the short end of the purse.

Pickwick, bearing the silks of L. Wood, the Philadelphia sportsman, won the Hotel Kernan purse, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds. This was the youngster's sixth start and his third victory. He defeated a fairly good field. Friendless, from the stable of L. C. Smith, took the place after an interesting struggle with F. Kraft's Dandy Dude.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; maidens; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

Burglar, J. T. McDonald's b. g., 3 years, 115 pounds, Cyclone-Black Swan, $21, $6.00, $4.40. (L. Mink).....1

Life, V. Apreda's br. f., 3, 107, $5.10, $3.10, (C. Crump).....2

Billy Oliver, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 3, 115, $3.30 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Agnes G., White Metal, Passion, Algardi, Kingling, Landslide, Ojala, and Woodfair Chelsea also ran. Bright Star and Fontionnaire scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; preliminary steeplechase; purse $700; two and a quarter miles. Time—4:20 3-5.

Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., 7 years, 157 pounds, by Seahorse II.-Moondaisy, $4, $4.10, $3. (C. Bryant).....1

Expectation, L. Wood's b. g., 5, 137, $12.90, $7, (C. Bryant).....2

Rebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 5, 157, $4.80, third. (H. Henderson).....3

White Bachelor, Falmouth, Lazuli, Northwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Triple Crown, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 111 pounds, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $16.10, $7.60, $3.60. (F. Keogh).....1

Queen of the Lea, W. Garth's ch. f., 104, $14, $4.60, (J. McTaggart).....2

Greentree, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 114, $2.60, third. (F. Robinson).....3

Glorine, Lantana, Napoleon, Spectre, Supernal, Killdee also ran. Kathryn Gray, Hannibals, Captain Ray, Bootles Baby scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Stafford Handicap, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:40 4-5.

Flittergold, G. A. Muller's ch. h., 5 years, 123 pounds, by Hastings-Fairy Gold, $3.70, $2.90, $2.70. (E. Ambrose).....1

Xylon, L. Wood's gr. c., 4, 116, $7.10, $5.80, (F. Robinson).....2

Ninety Simplex, C. K. Moore's ch. g., 4, 112, $4.50 third. (W. Kelsay).....3

King Neptune, Madame Herrmann, Prince Hermis, Thornhill, and Daddy's Choice also ran. Fenmouse, Holiday, and Wooden Shoes scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 1-5.

Charles Francis, W. Feuchter's b. g., 4 years, 116 pounds, by Cunard-Mamie G., $17, $7.30, $3.80. (J. McTaggart).....1

Voluspa, J. Garson's br. f., 4, 95; $7.10, $3.80. (J. Mulcahy).....2

Man Slayer, Thornhill Stable's ch. g., 3, 98; $3.70, third. (B. Kluger).....3

Scaramouch, Sand Bar, Roadmaster, Saratoga also ran. Good Counsel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Hotel Kernan purse of $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Pickwick, L. Wood's b. g., 116 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Zoola, $4.50, $2.60, and $2.20. (F. Keogh).....1

Friendless, L. C. Smith's b. c., 116, $3.50 and $2.50. (J. McTaggart).....2

Dandy Dude, F. Kraft's ch. g., 110, $3, third. (E. Burlingame).....3

Captain Ray, Hasty Cora, Alvord, So Exe, Mary Powell also ran. Polly J., Amalgamator, Olym 110, scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

Gloaming, W. Shannen's ch. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $4, $3.20, $2.60. (J. Butwell).....1

Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5, 110, $4.60, $3.50. (E. Haynes).....2

Bonnie Tess, Quincy Stable's ch. f., 3, 105, $3.10, third. (A. Schuttinger).....3

Wodan, Sevillian, Napier, Etruscan also ran. Fair Helen, Brookfield, Ambrose, Brave Cunarder, St. Charicote scratched.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE — Maiden; two-year-olds, claiming, six furlongs. Bond, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Bright Star, 107; Onwa, 110; Charmingly, 107; Water Wings, 110; *Precise, 102; Delos, 110; *Sweeter Than Sugar, 102; Bar of Phoenix, 110; Merchant, 110; Ballyounge, 110; Bootles Baby, 107; Onunda, 107; Capital Prize, 110; *Otsego, 105; Patapsco, 110; Tyrant, (imp.,) 110; Magnetina, 107.

SECOND RACE —The Towson Steeplechase, selling, four-year-olds and upward, two miles. Golden Vale, 136 pounds; Gloucester, 134; Rueja, 130; Chevron, 136; Handrunning, 134; Dom Moran, 132.

THIRD RACE—Claiming, four-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Cash on Delivery, 121 pounds; Water Lily, 123; *Estimable, 113; Sam Jackson, 121; *Ambrose, 116; *Minstrel, 116; Oakhurst, 121.

FOURTH RACE—The Towson Steeplechase, second division, four-year-olds and upward, two miles. Whitelaw, (imp.,) 150 pounds; Chas. F. Grainger, 142; Racebrook, 155; J. R. Johnson, 139; March Court, 138; Otto Floto, 146; Sixty Four, 146.

FIFTH RACE—The Forest Park, purse, for all ages, six furlongs. †Marse Henry, 115 pounds; Lorac, 112; Shoddy, 112; Celtic, 117; Anita, 112; Whickler, (imp.,) 112; Jacobs, 104; Hubbub, 115; ‡The Decision, 107; †King Mart, 112; Skilles Knob, 120; Lady Harbary, 109; ‡Grand Opera, (imp.,) 107. †Wood entry. ‡Davis entry.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, handicap, three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Shooting Star, 98 pounds; Napier, 100; Harbard, 108; Nigel, 115; St. Charicote, 110; Goodwood, 98; G. M. Miller, 117; Sand Hill, 110; Albena, 113; Queen of Paradise, 119.

SEVENTH RACE—The Potomac, selling, handicap, three-year-olds, one mile and forty yards. Celtabel, 106 pounds; Handful, 115; Mayme W., 98; Good Counsel, 104; Infidel II., 108.

Note.—The Towson Steeplechase was divided and will be run as the second and fourth races.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

A barrel of money saved

Smaller paint bills—smaller lighting bills—fewer accidents—less spoilage—better work from employees.

Figure it out for yourself—what this means in dollars and cents.

"Barreled Sunlight"—Rice's Gloss Mill White saves from one-half to three-quarters of an hour electric lighting every day. Stays white longer. Its glossy tile-like finish can be washed clean where other paints need repainting.

"Barreled Sunlight" is also made as a Flat Wall Paint for office and hotel use. Sold by the barrel and by the gallon.

Write for our booklet, "More Light" and Sample Board.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
Providence and New York

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

YALE KEEPS BILLY QUEAL.

He Signs Three-Year Contract to Coach Blue Runners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Billy Queal today signed a three-year contract to coach the Yale distance runners, including the crosscountry team.

Queal has been at Yale three seasons, and has completely reorganized distance running here. Yale had won only one point in the distance runs in the intercollegiates in four years when he took charge of the team. It has won ten since his advent. Queal has few American rivals as a runner for between five and ten miles.

Athletic News of the Colleges

Dartmouth's Tennis Find.

One of Dartmouth's freshmen promises to become the star tennis player at the college, and wearers of the Green look on J. A. Cullom as the young man who is likely to win honors for them in the intercollegiates. Cullom comes from Hartford, Conn., where he won a local reputation as a member of his high school team. He arrived modestly, but opened the eyes of every one

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for broadcloth; will pay cash for Botany or F. & H., in all colors; any quantity. Gramercy 3048.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quality. Stursbergschell 4323. Will pay cash. Call Chelsea 4616.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Spring line. 15 East 26th, Room 2,015.

COATS, suits and dresses; jobs wanted. J. Schwartz Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Open for popular priced silk and serge skirts and dresses for spring. Call between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., J. & S. Post, 115 West 29th.

DRESSES, waists, silk underwear, wanted on consignment. Ask for Milliner, 2,120 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses for Spring. Senner Co., 7 W. 31st.

SKIRTS, washable; jobber will look at line of washable skirts from 9 to 11 A. M. Silberman & Co., 16 West 3d St., 6th floor.

SKIRTS.—Large jobber is placing orders on wash skirts. Call with samples, between 9 and 12, 37 West 26th, first floor.

SUITS and DRESSES, Spring and Summer, wanted by exporter; job lots preferred. P 364 Times Downtown.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for coating velours; all colors. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th. Spring 4232.

VELOURS.—Chases and Stevens 1770, black and colors. Phone Travis, 9450 Madison Sq.

VELOURS.—Pay cash for Raritan wool velours. Max Lempert, 120 W. 18th.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 558.

WOODEN ARTICLES.—Any article made of wood for general use; send samples and offers will follow at once. Dansk Traevirke, Copenhagen F.

WOOL PLUSH, black and navy; cheap. Gramercy 1803.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BABY LAMB, Salt's, for immediate delivery. Telephone Farr, 3614.

BEAVER.—Three-inch beaver strips and one-inch squirrel. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

BEAVER CHASE'S, $7.50; immediate delivery. Phone Murray Hill 3962.

BEAVER STRIPS CHASES.—1¼ inch, 3 men, beaver trimming. Gramercy 3050.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 280 Fifth Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Phone 676 Gramercy. Friedberg, 100 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Brown, green, navy, botany, to sell. 'Phone 2074 Farragut.

COATS.—Over 3,000. All warranted materials and colors. On the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 36th St.

COATS.—Big values, better grade plush, silk, velour, and broadcloths; fur trimmed. J. Mevick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Mad. Square.

COATS.—We invite every resident buyer to inspect our Esquimette plush coats; $3 cheaper than elsewhere. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS, $8.75 up, all lined; beaver trimmed, $9; positively unmatchable values; immediate delivery. Hutner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's Fall coats; latest styles in desirable materials, to close out. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th.

COATS.—Ladies' Esquimette plushes, mufflon trimmed, $15-$25, for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS for immediate delivery; snappy styles, broadcloth and velours. Morris-Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—50 highest grade; 25% off, account of retiring from business. Chas. Isaacs Co., 48 West 36th St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00, Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS; plush coats, mixtures; immediate delivery; good values. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, Bolivias, plush coats; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; also 75 suits to close out cheap. 45 West 34th, Room 800.

COATS.—Biggest value in town; 500 velour coats at $7.50. Charles N. Fress, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Latest styles and materials for immediate delivery. Hollander, 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Good Friday; buy good coats in Esquimette plush. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—If you buy plush coats why not Salt's Esquimette? Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Salt's Esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed, on hand. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—52-inch long Esquimette; sizes 36 to 54 stouts. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Sport coats, white chinchilla coats, cloth coats, cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Metalam, Uralamb, 50 inches; sizes 36 to 54; stouts. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Astrachi, waveset-sea, mohair coats, today's delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, all kinds on hand cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

CROCHET SILK for knitted bags, all colors, on spools; attractive prices. Logan Textile, 874 Broadway, Room 1,008.

DRESSES. — Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—250 to close out at sacrifice; taffetas and satin; large assortment of styles. 166 West 32d St., 2d floor. Madison Sq. 4018.

DRESSES. — Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples; look this week. 9 to 10, 4 to 6. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—200 serge and silk dresses to close out. Annetta Dress Co., 118 West 29th St. Farragut 3093.

DRESSES.—500 to close out; satins, velvets, and charmeuse frocks. Alton Dress and Waist Co., 158 West 29th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and wool jersey, to close out. Gross Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Murray Hill 3673.

DRESSES.—Job, latest styles in serge and silk dresses. Senner Co., 7 W. 31st St.

DRESSES.—300 serge and taffeta to close out cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

ERMINE.—100,000 ermine tails by the hundred or thousand; will sell the lot cheap. Forest 18 East 16th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS and fur caps; all qualities at lowest prices. Rosen, 9 West 14th.

GABARDINES.—700 yards. Excellent assortment of colors, mostly navy. Average value $1.75. Will sell at $1.25. Chas. Isaacs Co., 63 West 36th St.

LAPINEX and 40-40 plush for sale; immediate delivery. Phone Chelsea 1506.

PLUSH COATS, 10,000 on hand, for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Brothers, 27 West 24th.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized and cotton, black and colors, corduroys and pile fabrics, for immediate delivery. Chas. Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St. Spring 3536-7.

PLUSHES, velours, broadcloths, and Bolivia coats; immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

PLUSHES for immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d.

PLUSHES. — Quantity of seal plushes for sale. Gramercy 3049.

PLUSHES for sale reasonable. S. W. Steele, 2 West 14th.

PLUSHES.—Seal plushes for sale. Gramercy 3049.

PLUSH, wool, Chase's, all colors, $1.85 net. Telephone Murray Hill 3962.

PLUSH, 50 pieces Peerless T.-10; $4 net cash. Harlem 3078.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 Fourth Av.

RARITANS. — No. 143 gray chinchilla at $1.10, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St. Spring 1987.

SATIN.—Genuine sol satin, with labels, for sale cheap. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 21st St.

SERGES.—Julliards 54274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILK WAISTS.—Waist contractor on popular-priced silk waists can get early quantity business; must furnish styles. Quantity, Box 300 Times.

SILKS.—Brocaded silks; all shades; to close out. Spring 8652.

SKIRTS.—Skirt manufacturer, discontinuing business, has piece goods, skirts to close; low price. 7 West 30th, 1st floor.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossman, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, bulk, carded, large quantities, immediately. Mad. Sq. 3258.

SUITS.—100 latest styles and materials, all colors and sizes, to close out at a price. Crescent Cloak Co., 32 West 18th. Chelsea 2079.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth and velveteen suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Exclusive models; to close out at reasonable prices. French Model Co., 303 Fifth Av.

TRIANGLE COAT CO., 13 West 20th St. Coats and Suits for Immediate Delivery.

VELOUR DE NORD.—S. Bleumenthals, 39 inch, $2.65, and 50 inch, $4. Telephone Mad. Sq. 920, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

VELOURS.—Will sell brown and green, No. 544. Farragut 1384.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 9656.

VELVETEENS.—Imported black and navy, 22 inches wide. Mr. Rothman, Farragut 604.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, black and brown; 24-inch, 75c net. 6842 Greeley.

VELVETEENS.—Brown and navy for sale at closing prices. Phone 1896 Chelsea.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout United States and Canada; excluding New England; strictly commission basis. American Garment Co., 291 7th Av., near 27th.

MANUFACTURE.—Factory man on ladies' wear; knows how a factory should be run; specialty underwear, waists. C 196 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Rectangular Wrist Watches.

Practically the only watch which is selling for women these days is the wrist watch. The most elegant of these in platinum set with diamonds are small and worn on narrow bands of heavy corded ribbon. One of the newest of these is rectangular oblong, an inch long by one-half inch wide. The works are also rectangular. An even smaller watch, with diamonds and platinum, is half an inch square. They cost between $400 and $500.

Shirt Prices Higher.

The line of Monarch shirts put out by Cluett Peabody & Co. has been advanced from $9 to $10 a dozen. Hereafter the retailers who have asked $1 will have to get $1.25 for these shirts. At the offices of the concern it was stated yesterday that the Monarch brand shirt has been retailed outside of the large Eastern cities for $1.25, and that there should be no difficulty in making the new price general. Advancing cost of materials is the reason assigned for the advance.

Vogue for Most Vivid Colors.

From all branches of the textile trade come reports of the vivid colors that are being sold for next Spring. The sport colors of the past, it is said, will be outshone by the new array of startling shades. The yellowest yellow, the reddest red and the healthiest green will be worn next year unless all the calculations of the color experts go wrong. A color cannot be vivid enough, according to manufacturers, to satisfy the buyers these days, and changes have to be made to get brighter effects even when the dye master thinks he has done his best.

Fancy Ribbons Are Wanted.

During the last two or three days the demand for fancy ribbons has been especially brisk. The tendency is toward much wider goods than those which were formerly bought, and the retailers are asking for widths above ten inches. Warp prints and tinsel effects continue good. Velvet brocades are also being sought. They are used in making up bags. Prices are being advanced on new goods sought, the increase amounting to between 7 and 10 per cent. The millinery trade is putting in some orders for next Spring. One and one-half and two-inch ribbons will be favored, it is said, for that season. Vivid colors are promised and Paisley designs are also expected to be in vogue.

Must Offer "Split Sole" Socks.

Makers of silk hose for men have had so much difficulty matching the colors in the silk and lisle goods they are offering in the cheaper grades that they have taken to "split sole" or white foot effects. In the socks in question the foot, save for the heel, is of lisle, the idea being to increase the wear. The goods being yarn-dyed, the difficulty has been to get the silk part of the sock and the cotton part dyed the same shade, they, of course, having to be dyed separately. The colors hardest hit by this difficulty are royal blue and emerald green. The hose retail at $1.25 to $1.50 a pair, being the kind that formerly sold over the counter at $1. Consumers seem to be making no "kicks" about the white feet.

Speculating in Raw Silk Stocks.

The Yokohama market offers the most interesting feature of the week in the raw silk world, being entirely in the control of local speculators, who have advanced prices to such high levels that legitimate trading has come to a standstill. Export sales for the week amounted to 5,200 bales, with stocks still estimated at 15,000 bales. Canton reports the market there to be very strong and advancing, with a good demand for the best silks. Shanghai is following the price trend of the other markets, with a sharp rise in exchange increasing the laid-down costs. Tussahs are being bought freely and are much firmer in price. The Milan situation is very firm, with costs of laying the silk down considerably increased. Local prices are moving up under the stimulus of the rise abroad.

Clothing Orders Are Bigger.

Estimates on the Spring orders they have received give the manufacturing clothiers an average of half again the volume put in by the retailers for the Fall season. Reports of increases vary from between 40 and 60 per cent. Houses that manufacture branded goods have been especially well favored. The explanation given is that many of those accustomed to pay $12 and $15 for a suit are now in a position to expend all the way to $25. There are some rumors of difficulty to be met by the clothiers in getting enough woolens to make up their orders with, but from woolen salesmen the word has been received that plenty of goods will be forthcoming if the manufacturers pay a little more for them.

Platinum Again on the Jump.

Platinum prices have soared higher in the last two days, after having been stationary for a couple of weeks. Platinum that contains 10 per cent. of iridium for hardening purposes was quoted at $356@96 an ounce on Tuesday. On Wednesday it advanced to $100, and yesterday took another jump to $105 an ounce. The price on medium platinum, which contains no iridium, is now $100 an ounce. Prospects are that both grades will advance again shortly because of the scarcity of the metal here. The price of iridium, which is almost impossible to get here at any figure, is now hovering around $140 an ounce.

Have College Men as Workers.

One of the big local dry good stores has recently established something of a precedent by including in its employes a dozen college undergraduates. These employes, all of whom are students at the College of the City of New York, are at present working in the store's grocery department, putting up orders and generally making themselves useful. They come on duty at 4 P. M. and work until 8. These hours not only do not interfere with the class work of the men, but give them time to study at night as well. They are paid $7 a week for their work, and all of them are said to find this sum very useful in the fight for an education.

Gray Goods Trading Slows Down.

Trading in the local gray goods market, from all accounts, was about as quiet yesterday as it has been for some time. While there was a fair amount of business put through on such goods as sateens, twills, &c., good-sized orders for printcloths, sheetings, and drills were few and far between. Business on these cloths was done, of course, but few of the sales showed any particular feature. About the most interesting thing in the line of printcloths was the movement of a pretty good quantity of 38½-inch 60-52s at 7 cents for January-March delivery. These were printcloth prices at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s..	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	8c
39-inch, 72-76s..	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s..	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	7c
39-inch, 56-44s..	6½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s....	5¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

It was announced yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that E. Sauer, United States Consul at Colon, Panama, would be at the local office today and tomorrow for the purpose of conferring with business men interested in promoting trade in his district. Appointments may be made to meet the Consul through the Commercial agent in charge, room 409, Custom House.

Prices on the Spring lines of Artloom seamless Wilton rugs have been made on these 9 by 12 bases, by the Artloom Rug Mills: Almeda, $37; Alexandria, $46, and Roubalx, $60.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fabrics and Other Articles Passed On by the Appraisers.

Austin Baldwin & Co., New York, and M. Rice & Co., Philadelphia, protested before the Board of General Appraisers that initials die-cut from metal-coated paper should have been returned at 25 per cent. under the provision for "papers or cardboard, cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials." The goods had been classified as manufactures of metal-coated paper. Judge Fischer, in his decision for the board, indorsed the latter return, and affirmed the authorities in taking 35 per cent. tax.

A good deal of conflicting testimony was given at the hearings in protest cases of Joh. Meyer and C. B. Richard & Co. regarding the component material of chief value in silk velvet upholstery fabrics. The Collector, acting on a report from the local Appraiser, classified the merchandise at 50 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of silk, whereas the importers' contention was that cotton predominated, calling for a rate of 40 per cent. Witnesses for the protestants stuck to it that the cotton in the fabrics was more valuable than the silk content, but an analysis by the Government proved the contrary. Judge Howell said the board did not think, in view of the conflicting testimony, that the importers had proved their point. The customs officials were accordingly affirmed.

Another of the so-called "etamine" cases pending before the board for several years was disposed of yesterday by a decision of the tribunal standing in the name of W. B. Quaintance. The merchandise, which consisted of goods known as Oriental stripes, was returned for duty by the Collector at the rate of 60 per cent. under the privision covering "etamines." The importer relied on the claim that the proper classification was as cotton cloth dutiable at the appropriate rate according to yarn count, weight, condition, &c. The Government counsel objected that no samples were present, and further that the proof failed to show the number of threads per square inch, weight, and other details. Judge Cooper disregarded these objections and sustained the protest, reliquidation being directed.

William E. Flory & Co., imported metal spring rings used in the manufacture of chains, valued at less than 20 cents per dozen pieces. The Collector made a return of duty at 60 per cent. as "parts of jewelry." The importers claimed 50 per cent. under the provision for material used in chain-making. In a report to the board, the local Appraiser stated that the error had been made in the classification. The protest was therefore sustained.

The files of the board were cleared of several protests in which the importers failed to introduce evidence. As the Custom House records showed no error in the returns, all of the protests were overruled. The protestants included B. Altman & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, J. J. Gavin & Co., Henry Bischoff & Co., Dwyer & Wedemann, B. Illfelder & Co., Maltus & Ware, E. Scharff, E. Stegemann, Jr., American Express Company, M. J. Corbett & Co. and L. A. Consmiller.

THE CARPET AND RUG SALE.

About $900,000 Worth Disposed Of at Auction Yesterday.

Auctioneer J. C. Wilmerding speeded up the proceedings yesterday at the sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company with the result that 24,000 lots of rugs and carpets were disposed of at a value approximating $900,000. The progress yesterday made it a certainty, Smith officials said, that all of the 90,000 packages of both kinds of goods comprised in the sale would be cleared out by late tomorrow afternoon.

The sale began with Wilton velvet carpets of the best grade. Bidding was spirited for these goods and at prices very close to the new list rates put out by the manufacturers at the beginning of the week. Mats and other small rugs were snapped up eagerly, while balances on these were too limited to meet demand.

As the day wore on it was apparent that many of the smaller buyers had satisfied their requirements and left New York. Many factors living in distant sections of the country said they would start homeward in time to vote in their respective localities next Tuesday. Some of these completed their purchases yesterday and left the city.

Representatives of the big distributing houses, dry goods, mail order, and jobbing, however, remained to see the sale through and pick up desirable goods on the best terms possible. The big trade factors made their influence felt yesterday in increasing degree, and will continue in evidence, it was said, until the last lot of goods goes under the hammer some time tomorrow.

The day's range of prices was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Wilton velvet, (carpet)	$1.74	$1.55
Wilton velvet special	1.80	1.57½
12-4 Ardsley Axminster, 9x12	16.90	16.65
12-4 Manor tapestry, 9x12	12.75	12.30
11-4 Manor tapestry, 8.3x10.6	11.25	10.70
11-4 Manor tapestry, 6x9	7.25	6.85
12-4 Hudson tapestry, 9x12	10.75	10.25
12-4 Saxony Axminster, 9x12	20.00	18.40
11-4 Saxony Axminster, 8.3x10.6	17.50	16.80
15-4 Saxony Axminster, 11.3x12	25.50	23.50
12-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 9x12	14.75	13.25
11-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 8.3x10.6	13.00	12.50
10-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 7.6x9	10.00	9.90
8-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 6x12	8.25	7.90
15-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 11.3x12	18.50	18.25
14-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 10.6x12	20.25	18.75
12-4 Katonah velvet, 9x12	13.25	12.50
12-4 Carlton Axminster, 9x12	21.25	19.50
11-4 Carlton Axminster, 8.3x10.6	18.75	18.25
8-4 Carlton Axminster, 6x9	11.75	11.50
6-4 Carlton Axminster, 4.6x6.6	6.50	5.90
12-4 Palisade velvet, 9x12	17.50	17.00
E. Ardsley Axminster, 27 in.x52 in.	1.40	1.35
J. Ardsley Axminster, 36 in.x63 in.	2.42½	2.37½
Mat Ardsley Axminster, 18 in.x34 in.	.92½	.87
E. Saxony Axminster, 27 in.x54 in.	1.87½	1.75

Today's sale, which begins at 9 o'clock, starts with lot 1,867, covering J. Saxony Axminster rugs.

WARNS OF PERIL TO TRADE.

Willard Straight Urges Chamber to Watch Foreign Alliances.

The need for close study of the economic conferences and proposals of trade alliances abroad was urged upon the Chamber of Commerce at the monthly meeting yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenues Laws. In a report in behalf of the committee, Willard D. Straight, the Chairman, said there seemed to be some danger that our abnormally large exports might be reduced below the antebellum figures because of preferential arrangements being made between the Central and Entente Allies and between the kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Dnmark.

"It must be recognized," said the report, "that the best political, economic, and diplomatic minds of Europe have for the last two years been intently at work devising trade policies which if put into effect would eliminate much that is inherent in the international tariff structure, which has been developed since 1871."

The chamber passed a resolution empowering the Foreign Commerce Committee to communicate with Federal departments and trade bodies abroad to watch the effect the foreign alliances will have upon American trade.

Interlake Pulp and Paper Co. Sold.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 2.—The Interlake Pulp and Paper Company of Appleton has been sold to the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company of Grand Rapids, Wis., it was learned today. Officials would not give the money consideration, but said it was over a million dollars.

DILLINGHAM ASSETS SOLD.

Creditors of Publishing House Will Get 25 Cents on the Dollar.

The business and assets of the long-established book publishing concern of G. W. Dillingham & Co. were sold yesterday as a going concern to the J. J. Little & Ives Company, secured creditors, for $41,427. The sale will net the creditors 25 cents on the dollar. In the schedules filed on Wednesday the liabilities of the company were placed at $112,051 and the assets $18,696.

The petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 30 last by the attorney for three small creditors. The Little & Ives Company, which held notes against the publishing concern for $30,000, did not appear in that proceeding. G. W. Dillingham & Co., originally known as G. W. Carleton & Co., was started in 1857. Until the death of Mr. Dillingham in 1895 it ranked high among the publishing houses of the country.

The sale took place in the office of Stanley W. Dexter, the referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantwell, silks; 1,170 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, leather goods; 1,140 Broadway.
AUSTIN, Tex. — McKean-Eilers Co.; L. Davis, furn. goods, waists; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery, flowers, feathers; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein Co.; M. M. Bernstein, neckwear; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; S. Lazarus, men's clothing; 1,239 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. W. Sebold, stationery, sporting goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Bresiin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss H. B. Mason, books, stationery; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; G. H. Guest, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss D. A. McFarland, children's wear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; O. R. Rick, notions, jewelry; 200 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. J. Simon, leather goods; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.—C. H. Webster, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; J. B. Walker, shoes; Grand.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; Mr. Weigle, hdkfs; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. S. Deniber, hdkfs.; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO.—Montgomery Ward Co.; J. H. Hawkins, knit goods, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—A. Abraham & Co.; A. Abraham, laces, dress trimmings; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Globe Clothing Co.; S. Getelson, clothing; Imperial.
CINCINNATI.—The Fair; T. K. Gaines, women's coats; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. Pilmmer, domestics, blankets; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND.—William Taylor Son & Co.; Miss M. M. Gordon, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND.—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, basement, ladies' garments; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; T. J. Simpson, musl'n underwear, waists, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
DAYTON, Ohio.—Johnston-Shelton Co.; A. H. Chandler, notions, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; A. W. Chapin, domestics, blankets; 315 5th Av.
DETROIT — Victor Knitting Mills; D. R. Stocker, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 396 Broadway.
DETROIT.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. Barkime, ribbons, laces; 354 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Smith, jobs serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; G. House, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. Shand, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; D. Vandewater, representing; 75 Spring.
MONTREAL, Canada.—A. Racine, Limited; D. R. Campbell, hosiery, gloves; Cumberland.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; S. Dudgeon, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler; M. Hirschler, furn. goods; 377 B'way; Breslin.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—T. Maxfield Co.; T. S. Maxfield, domestics, dress goods, silks; 258 Church.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; R. E. Deemer, clothing; 1,183 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA — Solodky & Spivack; C. Spivack, jeans; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. S. Holliday, notions, toilet goods; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, dresses, costumes; 95 Madison Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. O'Hare, ready-to-wear; Miss C. T. Mansell, cloaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Mrs. F. Steifel, waists, infants', children's wear; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; L. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; L. Goldstein, woolens; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; F. Fitzgibbon, bargain basement; 23 E. 26th; Grand.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; H. Hood, rugs; A. J. Jones, furn. and leather goods; 23 E. 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. Muir, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.; Continental.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; F. A. Cramer, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS — Famous & Barr Co.; J. W. Krazelse, hosiery, knit underwear; 37 W. 26th.
SUDBURY, Penn.—H. Rice & Son; S. Rice, clothing; Imperial.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. L. Seely, carpets; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dept., waists; 320 B'way.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Stores Co.; P. F. Hall, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss A. Lattimer, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Sedar & Bro.; S. Sedar, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; F. R. McLean, dry goods; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss - Hirshberg Co.; B. M. Hoover, carpets, rugs; 551 4th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

KAPLOW BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kaplow Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 36 West Twentieth Street, by Samuel Kaplow, $300; Frederick A. Stirling, $200, and H. Abrams, $2. Liabilities are stated to be $9,000 and assets $5,000.

JULIUS FREEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Freedman, men's furnishing goods, 1,214 Willis Avenue, by Alfred A. Wood, $433; Frank N. Sanford, $29, and Samuel Miller & Co., $463. Liabilities are stated to be $4,000 and assets $1,500.

CORTLANDT F. AMES, salesman, New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,380, contracted mostly in Chicago, and no assets. The Commercial Vehicle Company of this city obtained a judgment against him for $689.

EDWARD J. MURPHY, 16 Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,474 and assets $1,000 in real estate. He has only one creditor, Olivia R. Manning, $1,474 judgment on a bond.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY — The business and assets of G. W. Dillingham Company, book publishers, 425 East Twenty-fourth Street, were sold yesterday as a going concern at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, for a price which will pay creditors 25 cents on the dollar and the expenses of administration. The purchaser was the Little & Jones Company, which is a secured creditor for $41,427.

JAMES CURRAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, steam heating apparatus, 572 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities, $21,965, and assets, $10,960.

THE McELROY & MADDEN COMPANY, INC., dealer in cloaks, suits, and dresses, 225 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Leo J. Rosett. The company was incorporated on July 11, 1914, with capital stock, $4,000, and Mae E. McElroy is Secretary and Treasurer.

ZWEIBEL & GROSS, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 39 West Twenty-first Street, have made an assignment to Max Goodman. The deed was signed only by Celia Zweibel.

J. SCHLESINGER & SON, manufacturers of dresses, 157 Spring Street, have made an assignment to Aaron Palmer. The deed was signed only by Joseph Schlesinger. Mr. Palmer said that the liabilities were about $800 and assets small.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—James E. Murray, 5,320 Carroll Av., is sales manager. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $17,305; assets, $275.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Adams Lancia Co.—City of New York	$356.32
Anthos Co.—Same	356.32
American Assets Co.—Same	356.33
Bartle Powder Co.—Same	356.32
Creamer, Joseph M.—Same	356.32
Calegeras, George P.—Same	356.32
Cimotti, Ferdinand—Same	356.32
A. D. Kneuper Specialty Co.—G. Kneuper, costs	118.12
Aussenberg, Samuel—Lion Brewery of New York City	185.91
Barra, Cassar B. F., and Philip Corsiglia—W. T. Emmet	1,733.61
Brown, Henry—A. Stevens	2,360.23
Bidding, Guy B.—J. H. Burns	680.40
Bierwirth, Albert H.—M. A. Kenah	596.49
Burton, Joseph L.—Marketable Title Co.	104.91
Betts, Theodore E.—Sterling Realty Corporation	642.65
Carpenter, Thomas E.—C. Schmist	155.05
Connor, William B.—Lough Rea Farm, Inc.	1,019.81
Claes, Tilly, Inc.—Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Co.	117.68
Cohen, Abraham, and Louis Siegel—B. Silverman	238.91
Casualty Co. of America—Metropolitan Flour Mill and Grain Co.	11,409.33
Connell, Margaret—W. Lyon, costs	141.14
Cuyler, Telomon—W. N. Thompson	121.41
Cahill, William—Daniel Buhre Co.	111.91
Duael, Alexander J.—J. Kirsch	523.78
Dunpkin, Isaac and Nathan—H. Pitschal	215.73
Duck Growers and South Shore Transportation Co., Inc.—E. Grossman	161.26
Danishefsky, Max, guardian—Bordens Condensed Milk Co.	369.60
D. J. Lahey Building Co. and Daniel J. Lahey—L. Cohen	220.06
Donovan, Annie E.—Cudahy Packing Co.	160.78
Fuchs, Emil E.—West End Eighty-fifth	166.30
Fadin, Samuel—L. N. Littauer	161.41
Forrester, James—Lords Court Building	418.92
Florio, Fred—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	460.91
Gerlich, Anton J.—John F. Schmadeke, Inc.	183.99
Grace, Frederick J.—C. E. Force	329.91
Garthe, Henry W., and Hudson Trust Co.—G. Green	1,879.80
Glickman, Pincus—H. Kaufman	384.86
Same—Same	324.45
Same—Same	37.15
Same—Same	221.20
Hayes, Myrtle Bowman or Myrtle Bowman—D. Koap	310.72
Hobson, Lillian E.—Ellsee Court Corp.	578.27
Hart, Patrick—Marion Steam Shovel Co.	1,085.22
Hennessy, John R.—A. Baumer	250.39
Holland Colortype Co., Inc.—American Press Ass'n	287.69
Holtite Mfg. Co.—A. M. Schwarz et al.

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Province of
Quebec 5's
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BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Big Increase in Dealings, with Mixed Changes—Gold Imports to Cease.

Yesterday's market reflected, on one hand, the selling of large blocks of stock in anticipation of possible disappointment with the result of the election, and on the other a very substantial demand from investors which checked what might have otherwise developed into a sharp decline. The day's dealings were the largest since Oct. 9, the total reaching approximately 1,700,000 shares. The price changes were mixed, some issues adding several points to their final prices on Wednesday, while others suffered by the liquidation that became marked as the close drew near.

The recent strength of the market has been surprising, in view of the imminence of the Presidential election and the uncertainty with which most people still regard the probable outcome. The cordial reception tendered President Wilson on his arrival in New York yesterday may have tempered the enthusiasm with which traders accepted the reports of a Republican victory. Confidence in the election of Mr. Hughes remained, but a great many holders of stocks decided that profits taken before the election could not be lost in the event of his defeat, and sold on the early morning rise. Yet Steel common, which has been gaining ground as one of the issues which would be helped most by a return to the protective tariff, was conspicuously strong yesterday, and sold up to a new high record at 122¾. It closed at 120⅝, with a net loss of ⅝. Crucible, Lackawanna, and Republic were sympathetically strong in the early hours, and the equipment stocks, Westinghouse, Baldwin, American Locomotive, American Foundries, and American Car and Foundry were all in greater demand. The late trading brought an irregular tendency, due to profit taking, and many of the earlier gains disappeared.

The investment demand continues unabated. Bankers reported that the $300,000,000 British loan had proved to be even more successful than the previous smaller offering, and other flotations were quickly taken. The sale of all of the British notes had been assured by applications on hand yesterday.

It was stated yesterday by bankers in touch with the British Treasury officials that the recent consignments of gold had been decided upon before the completion of loan negotiations, but that the movement for the time being is over. Additional shipments may have to be made, but only to correct the exchange situation. There have been no signs of a resumption lately of British selling of American securities, and although it is known that very large amounts of these have been mobilized, it is expected that they will be reserved for possible use as collateral under succeeding loans. It is not expected in well-informed circles that there will be any more foreign loans arranged in the calendar year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	4	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3
Atlanta	4			
Chicago	5		3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2¼		2½

Time.			
60 days	2¼@3	5 months	3½@3½
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3½
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½	—.00¼
Cables	70.18½	70.18½	70.18½	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76½	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅝	5.83⅞
95.28	Berlin	70.12⅝	70.18⅝
5.1826	Switzerland	5.24	5.23
19.295	Greece	4.70½	6.70
5.1826	Italy	6.70½	6.70
20.26	Austria	11.88	11.88
51.45	Russia	30.65	30.60
26.78	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
....	Stockholm	25.40	25.50
....	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.29	Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14	Holland	41.00	41.06¼
	China—		
....	Hongkong	53.75	53.85
....	Peking	80.50	80.62½
....	Shanghai	75.75	75.87½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.50	50.62½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.14	42.24
42.46	Rio	23.71	23.81

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	4.69½	4.70⅜	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $707,648,520; balance, $42,577,244; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,104,964.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 10@15c. discount; San Francisco, 10c. premium; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 7-16d., off ¼-16d.; in New York, 68½c., unchanged; Mexican dollars, 53½@55½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,655,214
Same day last year	1,029,163
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	171,005,893
Same period last year	145,405,858
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
63⅝	64	1,300	Acme Tea	63	64½	63	64	+1⅛
16½	17½	100	Advance Rumely	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
34	35½	100	Advance Rumely pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
75	75½	3,200	Ajax Rubber	72½	75¾	72½	75½	+4
12	12¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅛	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅛
6¾	7	600	Alaska Juneau	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
27½	28	19,000	Allis Chalmers Mfg	27¼	28⅝	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
83	83½	1,400	Allis Chal. Mfg. pf	83¼	84	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
85	85½	100	Amer. Agri. Chem	86	86	86	85	— 1
102¼	102⅝	3,100	Amer. Beet Sugar	103⅛	104	102½	102¾	— ⅛
66	68½	4,500	American Can	65¾	68	63	67	+ ½
115⅝	114	700	American Can pf	115	115⅝	113	113⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	9,000	Amer. Car & Fdry	70¼	70¾	69¼	69½	— ¼
55½	55⅝	900	Amer. Cotton Oil	56	56	55¼	55¼	— ¼
15½	15¾	2,100	Amer. Hide & L	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
69¾	70	2,100	Amer. H. & L. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
23	23¼	4,200	Amer. Ice Securities	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅛
25¾	26¼	5,300	Amer. Linseed	27	27	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
57½	58¾	3,000	Amer. Linseed pf	59¾	59¾	57½	57½	— ⅛
87	88	33,800	Am. Locomotive	88¾	90¾	87	87	— ⅛
107¼	107⅝	500	Am. Locomotive pf	107¼	108	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
112⅝	112¾	—	Am.Smelt. & Refin	112¾	113¼	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
99	100	18,100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf A	99¼	99¾	99	99¼	— ⅛
63	64	5,550	Am. Steel Foundries	63⅝	65¾	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
120¾	121	3,000	Am. Sugar Refin	122	122	120¾	120¾	— ⅛
133½	133¾	800	Amer. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133⅝	133¼	133¼	+ ⅛
227½	228	1,300	Amer. Tobacco	226	229¼	226	228	+ ⅛
108	110	100	Amer. Tob. pf new	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
52	52⅝	3,100	Amer. Woolen	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
49	49¼	4,000	Am. Writ. Paper	51	51	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
54½	55	9,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	55⅜	56⅜	54½	54½	— ⅛
83	84	3,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	83⅞	83⅞	83	83	..
94¼	96¼	54,100	Anaconda Copper	96¾	96¾	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
107⅝	108	6,500	At. Top. & S. F	107⅜	108⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
100⅜	100½	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
122¼	124½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ⅜
107⅞	108½	4,800	At. Gulf & W. I	100	109¼	107½	108	— 1¼
71	71¾	1,300	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	72	72	71½	71⅝	..
85	85½	17,000	Bald. Locomotive	87⅜	88¾	85	85	— 1¾
104¼	106	200	Bald. Locomo. pf	104¾	106½	103½	106¼	+ ⅛
87½	88	3,700	Balt. & Ohio	88⅛	89	88	88	..
..	..	75	Bank of Commerce	176	176	176	176	— ⅛
1¾	2	600	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
157½	159	400	Bethl. Steel	159	159	157¾	157¾	— 1¾
665	670	700	Bethlehem Steel	645	670	645	670	+25
665	670	119	Beth. Stl., odd lots	650	674	650	671	..
84¾	85	100	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
71	72½	400	Brown Shoe	72	72¾	72	72½	+ ⅛
98	101	200	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
7½	8½	900	Brunswick Term. & Ry S	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
83½	84	600	Burns Brothers	85	86	84	84⅞	+ ⅛
68½	69	10,000	Butte & Superior	69¾	69¾	68¾	69	— ⅛
21½	22½	300	Calif. Petroleum	23¾	23¾	22	22	— ½
50⅝	52	200	Calif. Petroleum pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
172¾	173¼	1,100	Canadian Pacific	172¾	178⅜	172¾	175¼	+ ⅛
85½	87	500	Case,(J.I.,)Co. pfrxt	80	86	86	86	..
66	68½	4,500	Cen. Leather Co	67¾	69¾	67¾	69¼	+ ⅛
118¾	114	300	Cen. Leather pf	115¾	115¾	115	115	— ½
100	100	100	Chal. & Phoenix Bk	232	232	232	232	..
104	105¾	200	Chandler Motor	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
69	69½	8,000	Ches. & Ohio	69	69¾	68¾	69¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Chi. & Alton pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
20	23½	1,000	Chicago Gt. W	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	5,300	Chicago Gt. W. pf	45¾	45¾	45	45¼	— ⅛
45½	45⅝	1,700	Chi. Mil. & St. P	95¾	95¾	95	95¼	— ⅛
95½	95⅝	650	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf	127	127	126⅝	126⅝	— ⅛
126¾	126⅝	100	Chi. & Northwest	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	— ⅛
128½	129	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	34¼	36	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	43,300	Chile Copper	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅞	2,100	Chino Copper	65¾	65¾	64¾	63¾	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	88,800	C. C., C. & St. L	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¼	+ ½
59	61½	300	Cluett, Peab. & Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ½
110	111	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	55⅞	56	54	54	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	5,300	Col. Southern	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
37½	38	100	Columbia Gas	39¾	40¼	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
39¾	40	12,800	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
24⅞	25¼	900	Cons. Gas, N. Y	138	139	138	138	+ ⅛
138	138	1,900	Cons. Gas, Balt. rgts	125	125	124¾	124¾	— ⅛
124½	125	2,500	Cons. Gas, Balt. rgts	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
..	⅛	400	Continental Can	102¼	104¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
102	104	1,800	Corn Prod. Refin	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
20	20¼	18,950	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95¾	96¾	95¾	96	+ ⅛
96	96¼	2,100	Crucible Steel	96¾	96¾	93	93	— ⅛
93	93¼	67,400	Cuba Cane Sug	74	74½	72¾	73¾	— ⅛
72¾	73	27,500	Cuban Cane Sug. pf	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
99½	99⅝	1,800	Cuban-Amer. Sug	231	231	231	231	..
230	232	100	Deere & Co. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
96	96¼	200	Del. & Hudson	153¼	154	154	153¼	+ 2
154	156½	500	Del., Lack. & W	238	240	238	238	+ ⅛
239	243	1,100	Den. & Rio Grande	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
22	22¼	1,600	Den. & Rio. G pf	47	51	47	50½	+ ⅛
50	50½	11,500	Distillers Securities	46¾	48	46	46	— ⅛
46	46¼	6.40	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
24½	24¾	500	Driggs Seabury	98	98	98	94	+ ⅛
92	95	1,850	Dul., S. Shore & At	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6	6¾	100	Dul., S. Shore & At. pf	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
11¾	13	100	Elec. Storage Bat	70	70	70	70	— ¼
70½	71	100	Erie	39¼	39½	38⅞	39	..
38¼	38⅞	8,000	Erie 1st pf	54	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ½
53½	53⅝	600	Gaston Wms. & W	45	45	42½	42½	— 2½
42¼	44	1,900	General Electric	184½	184½	182½	182½	— ½
182½	182¾	4,500	General Motors	818	818	815	815	— ¼
800	875	200	General Motors pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ½
125½	126	2,100	Goodrich,(B.F.,) Co	72¼	73	72¼	72¾	+ ⅛
72¾	72¾	3,300	Granby Consol	91	92	91	92	+2
91	92	1,900	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¾	118½	118½	— ⅛
118½	119	500	Gt. N. ctfs for O.P	44½	44½	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	43⅝	8,300	Greene-Can. Copper	51½	52½	51½	52	+ ½
51½	52	1,000	Gulf States Steel	95½	96⅞	95½	96¾	+ 1½
96	96½	900	Gulf St. Steel 2d pf	95¾	96	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
93	93⅝	500	Illinois Central	108¾	109¼	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
107¾	108¾	300	Inspiration Copper	67½	68⅛	67	67⅜	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	45,000	Interboro Consol	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
5,200			Interboro Cons. pf	74½	76¼	74½	76¼	+ ⅛
2,500			Interboro Agricultural	27⅝	27⅝	24½	24½	— 2½
4,300			Inter. Agricul. pf	59	59	54	54	+ ½
3,000			Int. Harvester, N. J	118	118	116	118	+ 1½
100			Int. Mer. Mar. t r	40¾	42¾	40¾	41⅝	+ 1½
35,900			Int. M. M. pf. t r	120	120	115¼	117¾	+ 2½
78,500			Inter. Nickel	50	51¼	50	50½	— ⅛
9,600			Inter. Paper	64⅝	64⅞	62½	62⅝	— 1⅛
17,100			Inter. Paper pf	106½	106½	105	105	— ⅛
23,700			Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	..
200			Jewel Tea	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
500			Kansas City So	27¾	28	27¾	27⅝	— ⅛
100			Kan. City So. pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ 1½
1,100			Kelly Springfield Tire	75	77¼	75	77	+ 2
3,000			Kennecott Copper	54½	55	53⅝	54¼	+ ½
28,900			Lackawanna Steel	89¾	90¾	88⅝	89¾	+ ½
13,100			Laclede Gas	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
800			Lake Erie & West	24½	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
500			Lake E. & W. pf	54¾	55½	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
1,000			Lee Rubber & Tire	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
200			Liggett & Myers	84½	84½	84	84	+ 1½
9,100			Liggett & Myers pf	290¾	295	290¾	293¾	+ 1½
1,200			Loose-Wiles Biscuit	123	123	123	123	— 1
100			Louis. & Nash	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	— 1¾
300			Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
200			Maxwell Motors	85¾	85¾	84¾	85	+ ⅛
2,800			Max. Motors 2d pf	54¼	54¼	54	54	— 1
400			May Dept. Stores	69¼	69¼	69	69	— ⅛
100			May Dept. St. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
7,700			Mexican Petroleum	110	111¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
2,200			Miami Copper	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
540			Minn. & St. Louis	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
200			M. & St. L. new	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
7,600			Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
1,000			Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20	21	20	20½	+ ⅛
2,200			Missouri Pacific	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
3,500			Mo. Pacific t r	10	10	10	9¾	— ⅛
7,300			Mo. Pacific pf. w i	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
1,100			Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57½	58½	57½	58	+1
200			Montana Power	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
100			Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	+ ⅛
100			Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
30			Do., odd lot	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
3,100			Nat. En. & St. Co	28¾	30¼	28¾	30	— 1⅛
1,200			Nat. Lead Co	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
100			Nat. Lead Co. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅛
12,700			Nevada Con. Cop	23¾	24½	23¾	24¼	+ 1
1,200			N. Y. Air Brake	160	160½	159	159	— ¼
11,300			N. Y. Central	108⅜	109¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
600			N. Y. C. & St. L	36	37	36	37	+ ⅛
100			N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ 1⅛
1,200			N. Y. N. H. & H	61¾	61¾	60¾	61	+ ⅛
4,900			N. Y. Ont. & West	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
2,000			Norfolk & Western	143	143½	142¼	142¼	— ¼
142	142½	900	North American	71	71	71	71	..
1,500			Northern Pacific	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112	+ ⅜
2,100			Ohio Cities Gas	83½	84	83	83	+ ⅜
600			Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1,100			Owens Bottle Mach	94¾	94¾	94	94	— ⅛
1,700			Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
100			Pacific Tel. & Tel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ 1
7,800			Penn. R. R	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	— ⅛
1,000			Pitts. Coal ofs. of dep	44¾	44¾	42¾	42¾	— 1⅛
50			Pitts.C. pf. ofs. of dep	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
100			Pitts., Ft. W. & C	158	158	158	158	..
100			Pittsburg Steel pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
12,900			Pressed Steel Car	74	75	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
800			Pullman Co	169½	170	169¼	170	+2
3,000			Railway Steel Sp	54¾	55¼	54	54	+ ⅜
83,200			Ray Con. Copper	29½	29½	29¼	29	+2⅛
25,100			Reading	111	111¾	110¾	110¾	— ½
20,150			Rep. Iron & Steel	80	80¾	78¾	78¾	— 1½
5,900			St. L. & S. F. w i	23¾	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
200			St. L. Southwestern	24½	26	24½	26	+2½
1,200			St. L. Southw. pf	50	52	50	52	+ ½
100			Seaboard Air Line	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
200			Seab. Air Line pf	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅛
800			Sears, Roeb. & Co	230	2324	230	230	+1
3,400			Shattuck-Arizona	30	30¾	30	30¾	+ ⅛
4,800			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	64¼	66	64¼	65¼	+1¼
40			S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	99	99	99	99	..
10,430			Southern Pacific	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅜
100			So. Porto Rico Sug	220¼	220¼	220½	220¼	..
8,900			Southern Railway	28½	29¼	28¼	29	..
800			Southern Ry. pf	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	+1
2,700			Studebaker Co	131	131	129¾	130¾	+ ⅛
200			Stutz Motor	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
1,900			Tennessee Copper	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	+ ⅛
1,700			Texas Co	224½	227	224	224	..
23,700			Texas & Pacific	16¾	19¼	16	18¾	—1⅜
200			Texas Pacific L. T	144	145	144	145	+15
800			Third Avenue	54¾	55¼	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
1,800			Tobacco Products	55¼	55¼	54¾	54½	+ ⅛
100			T., St. L. & W. pf t r	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾	+1½
3,000			Union B. & P. Co	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅜
1,200			Un. B. & P. Co. new	101	102	101	102	+1
800			Union B. & P. Co. pf	78¾	74½	78¾	74½	+ ⅛
20,100			Union Pacific	151½	152½	151	151	..
25			United Cigar Mfrs	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
400			United Cigar Stores	100	100¼	100	100¾	+ ⅛
2,200			United Fruit Co	163	164	162	162	+ ⅛
400			United Rys. Invest	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
500			United Rys. Inv. pf	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
600			U. S. C. I. P. & F	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
600			U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	65¾	65¾	65	65	..
600			U. S. Express	30	30	30	30	..
100			U. S. Indus. Alco	146¼	148½	142½	142¼	— ¼
13,000			U. S. Rubber	60¼	61½	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
3,900			U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¼	110¼	110	110	+ ⅛
1,300			U. S. Sm., R. & M	73

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
210	Cities Service	314	313	312	316
980	Cities Service pf.	93	92½	92½	93
210	Commonwealth P.	62¼	61	61	63
190	Com. P. pf.	85	84	84	85½
50	Toledo Traction	54	53	53	56
110	Un. L. & Ry. pf.	80	79¼	79	80

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	86
American Cities	6	14
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas & Electric	120	123
American Gas & Electric pf.	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
American Light and Traction	383	386
†American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
†American Light & Traction pf.	75	76
American Power & Light	84	86
American Power & Light pf.	42	45
American Public Utilities	74	76
American Pub. Utilities pf.	9	10
American W. W. & E.	68	70
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	23	28
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	93	..
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	88	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	99½	..
Baton Rouge notes	28	31
Carolina Power & Light	97	100
Carolina Power & Light pf.	72	76
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	25	27
Central States Electric	80½	82½
Central States Electric pf.	29	31
Colorado Power	100	101½
Colorado Power pf.	80	..
Columbus Electric pf.	97	99
Consumers' Power pf.	93	..
Connecticut Power pf.	59	60
Eastern Texas Electric	89½	92
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	122½	125
El Paso Electric	100	..
El Paso Electric pf.	99½	100
†Electric L. & S. pf.	90	94
Empire D. & P. pf.	18	20
Federal Light & Traction	56	58
Federal Light & Traction pf.	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric	87	89
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	800	810
Gas & Electric Securities	44	46
†Illinois Traction	89	91
International Traction	32	34
International Traction pf.	30	35
Interstate Electric	47	49
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	13
Mississippi River Power	30	33
Mississippi River Power pf.	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	58	61
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	104½	106
Northern States Power	100	101
Northern States Power pf.	..	53
Northern States Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric	81	84½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	44	48
Ozark P. & W.	58¾	59
Pacific G. & E.	90	90¾
Pacific G. & E. pf.	104½	..
Puget Sound Traction	50¾	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co.	75	83
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	50¾	51¾
Republic Ry. & L.	78	80
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	18	23
Securities Corp. General	80	85
Securities Corp. General pf.	91	92
Southern California Edison	106	108
Southern California Edison pf.	100	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	101
Southwestern Power & Light	15¾	..
Standard G. & E.	43	45½
Standard G. & E. pf.	131	135
Tampa Electric	13	13¾
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	52	53
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	8	12
United Gas & Electric	69	71
United G. & E. 1st pf.	11	15
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	49	51
United Light & Railways	19¼	20
Western Power	70	71
†Western Power pf.	103	106
West. Penn. pf.	..	..

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99¾	100½
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	97
Central Illinois 1st 5s	95	..
Clum. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101
Clum. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s	98½	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	95¼	..
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L.1st &ref.5s,'42	99¼	..
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	91	94
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s	97	98½
Denver Gas & Elec. con. 5s	100¾	102
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	92	95
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	98¾	100
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	90	95
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	99	101
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1941-2	90½	91½
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	97½	99½
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98½	..
Houston Electric 1st 5s	..	102
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	90	95
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	91	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s	99	99
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	98¼	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	76½	77½
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	94½	95½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	99¾	100
Northern States Power 6s, 1913	97	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	90	94
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	95¾	98
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923	87½	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	99	99
Roanoke Ry. & L. 1st 6s	93¼	96
Seattle Electric con. 5s, 1929	99½	100
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	98	113
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	111	113
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	96	98
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	91¼	93½
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	97½	98
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	..	..

†Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16½	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	860	870	850	860
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	480	465	475
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	560	550	560
Crescent Pipe Line	40	48	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	110	115	105	115
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	220	240
Galena Sig. Oil com.	172	175	172	175
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	220	222	218	221
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	105
Indiana Pipe Line	113	113¾	113¼	113½
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	18½	19½	18¾	19½
National Transit	210	215	210	215
N. Y. Transit	105	108	105	108
Northern Pipe Line	365	360	350	353
Ohio Oil	68	68	66	68
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	16	15¾	15¾	16¼
Pierce Oil	87	87	85	87
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	495	480	480	490
Prairie O. & G.	285	297	290	295
Prairie Pipe Line	292	297	290	292
Solar Refining	370	390	370	380
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South. Penn. Oil	455	460	450	450
Southwest. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	550	553	548	553
Stand. Oil of Ind.	805	815	810	820
Stand. Oil of Kan.	540	630	580	540
Stand. Oil of Kan.	610	630	615	635
Stand. Oil of Neb.	540	550	530	550
Stand. Oil of N. J.	600	603	602	601
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	240	242	239	241
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	420	435	423	425
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	120	110	120
Swan & Finch	110	120	92	95
Union Tank	94	96	92	96
Vacuum Oil	298	303	298	301
Washington Oil	37	43	37	48

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	115	112	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	105	110	105	110
J. S. Young pf.	150	160	150	160
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	203	208
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	..	100	..
MacAndrews & F. pf.	265	..	265	275
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	265	270	610	630
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	625	650	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122½	125	122	124

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	110	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	109¾	109¼	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	109½	109¾	109¼	109¾
4½s	Apr., 1968	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4½s	Sept., 1960-1930	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101¼	101¾	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1958	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	May, 1957	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4s	May, 1955	100¾	101¼	100¾	101
4s	Nov., 1956	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	Nov., 1936	100¾	..	99½	..
4½s	Nov., 1965	93¾	..	93¾	..
4½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.93	3.85	3.97 3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.93	3.95	3.97 3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	2.75 ..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40 ..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35 ..
4½s	1924-1961	3.95	3.90	3.95 3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.90	3.85	3.93 3.85
4½s	1921-1925	3.90	3.80	3.93 3.80
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.75	3.90 3.75
4½s	1917-1919	4.00	..	4.00 ..
4s	May, 1919	3.90	..	3.90 ..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.80	..	3.80 ..
4s	Mar., 1917	3.80	3.80	3.90 3.80
3½s	1940-1952	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
3½s	1939-1939	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	..	3.95 ..
3½s	1919-1921	3.75	3.50	3.85 ..
3½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3s	1940-1942	3.95	..	4.00 ..
3s	1926-1960	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
3s	1916-1925	3.95	..	3.90 ..
2s	1916-1917	3.90	..	.. ..

EAGER FOR FRENCH LOAN.

1,500 Subscriptions, Totaling $10,000,000, Received.

Although the final figures have not yet been compiled, it was learned yesterday that approximately 1,500 subscriptions had been received for the new 5 per cent. national loan of the Republic of France which was offered in this country by Brown Brothers & Co. and A. Iselin & Co. The subscriptions, it is said, will total approximately $10,000,000 nominal capital. The bankers are pleased with the response made to the French internal loan, especially in view of the fact that it was not offered to institutions, but only to individuals. A large number of small subscriptions were received from Frenchmen resident in this country.

Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who arrived from abroad on Sunday, has gone to Chicago to attend a dinner to be given in his honor this evening by George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank. Mr. Davison is accompanied by Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company. It is understood that the New York bankers will discuss informally the general situation in respect to foreign loans.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£238,000
Circulation increased	538,000
Bullion increased	298,874
Other securities increased	3,271,000
Other deposits increased	4,450,000
Public deposits decreased	1,436,000
Notes reserve decreased	289,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.41 per cent.; last week it was 22.97 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	100	Pan 2s, r, 1963	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930	99¼	..	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101	Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	102			
3s, 1940	101¼	102			
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾			
4s, c, 1925	110½	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	97½	98½
Adams Ex.	140	160
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	102
Am B N	43½	44½
Do pf.	61	83
Am B Sug pf.	100	100¼
Am B S & Fdy	106½	109
Do pf.	190	198½
Am C & F pf.	118	119
Am Coal	55½	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	101	102
Am Exp.	130	136
Am Hide & Lea. pf.	9½	10
Am Malt.	47	48
Do pf.	85	90
Am Snuff.	140	143
Do pf.	109	110
Am Sugar Ref.	121	123
Am T & C.	62	66
Am W Pr.	98	99
Ann Arbor	..	63
Do pf.	..	38
Assets Rl.	60	67½
Assoc Oil.	60	..
Aso D G.	21	..
Do 1st pf.	95	96
Do 2d pf.	45½	46
B & O pf.	75¾	75¾
Barrett Co pf.	119	121
Beth S pf.	150	153
B Un G.	131	133
B. R. & P.	97	100
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	103	107
Bush Ter.	110	113
Buck Co.	27½	29½
Can So.	57¼	59
C R R of N J.	300	350
C & S A Tel.	140	144
Cal & Ariz.	123½	14
C & N W pf.	175	180
Cal. Pet.	17	..
Cal. Pet. pf.	80	85
Calumet & Hecla.	580	587
Cal. & Arizona	79	587
Cal. & Hecla.	580	587
Chino	71	74
Copper Range.	71	74
Daly West	2½	2¾
East Butte	15¾	16
Franklin	9	9½
Granby	90½	92
Greene-Can.	52½	52¾
Guanajuato	75c	78c
Hancock	13¾	14
Inspiration	67	68
Island Creek	60	63½
Isle Royale	34	34½
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾
Keweenaw	5¼	5¾
Lake	12¾	13
La Salle	4¾	4¾
La Salle Copper	7¼	7½
Mason Valley	15¼	15¾
Mass. Con.	8	8
Mayflower	4	4
Michigan	4	4
Mohawk	96	97
Nevada Con.	23½	23¾
New Arcadian	6¾	7
Nipissing	8¾	8¾
North Butte	21	21¼
North Lake	1¾	1¾
Old Colony	2	2½
Old Dominion	72	72½
Osceola	91	91
Pond Creek	21¼	21½
Quincy	92½	92¾
Ray Con.	28¼	28½
Santa Fe	2½	2¾
Shannon	9	9¼
South Lake	6	6
Sup. & Boston.	7¾	7¾
Superior Cop.	15	15
Tamarack	44½	44¾
Trinity	7¾	8
U. S. Smelting	72½	73¼
U. S. Smelt. pf.	51¾	52
Utah Apex	3¾	3¾
Utah Con.	15	15¼
Utah Copper	109	109¼
Utah Metal	7¼	7¾
Victoria	6¼	6¾
Winona	4¾	5
Wolverine	45	45
Wyandot	1½	1¾

RAILROADS.

Bos. & Albany	177½	178	177½ 178
Boston Elev.	82	82	82 82
Boston & Me.	46	46½	46 46½
C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105 105
Mass. Elec. pf.	60½	61	60¼ 60¾
N.Y.,N.H. & H.	60½	112	112 112
Vt. & Mass.	112	115	115 115
West End	58½	58½	58½ 58½
West End pf.	75	76	75 76

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Agr. C. pf.	102	102	102	102
Am. Pneu. Ser.	1¾	12	1¾	2
Am. P. S. pf.	12	12	12	12
Am. Sugar	122¼	122¾	121¼	121¾
Am. Sugar pf.	121	121	121	121
Am. Woolen	98	98	97¾	98
Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	97	98½
Amoskeag	97	98½	98½	106
Amoskeag pf.	96½	109	107¾	111¾
A. G. & W. I.	109	112	71¾	72¼
A. G. & W. I. pf.	71¾	72	22¼	22¾
Cuban Cement	22¼	23	8½	8½
Cuban Cement pf.	8½	9	231	231
Cuban Land	231	231	93	93
Edison Elec. Ill.	93	93	128	128
Edison Gas	93¾	128¾	141¼	141½
Gen. Electric	128¾	142¼	160	161
Gen. Electric pf.	142¼	160	86½	86
Nat. Enameling	160	162	157½	158
Nat. Enameling pf.	86½	86½	13¾	13¾
Swift Rights	13½	14	86¼	86¾
Swift	86¾	86¾	162	163¾
Torrington	163	164	57	57
United Fruit	57¼	57½	30¼	30¾
United Shoe	30¾	30¾	10¾	10¾
United Shoe pf.	10¾	10¾		
Unit. Shoe Mch.	11¼	11¼		
Ventura Oil	11¾	11¾		

BONDS.

$3,000 Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000 Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	103	103	103	103
3,000 Am. Sug. Ref. 6s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
21,000 A. G. & W. I. 5s	112	112	112	112
8,500 Am. T. & T. 4½s	112¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
18,000 C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	86	86	86	86
1,000 C. J. & S. Y. 4s	..	..	..	..
1,000 K. C. M. & B. Inc. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91½
1,000 K. C. F. S. & M. 6s	100	100	100	100
47,000 New River 5s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80½
11,000 N. E. Tel. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4,000 N.E.Cot.Yn 6s	91	91	91	91
10,000 Pond Cr'k 6s	102	102	102	102
1,000 Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000 West. Tel. 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.20	.22	Iron Blos.	1¾	1¾
Am. Oil	1	1¼	Iron Cap.	4¾	5
Bagdad	.17	.18	Iron C. pf.	4¾	5
B. Bl. Gas	1¼	1¾	La Rose	1¾	2
Bingham	9¼	9¾	Majestic	.52	.57
Bohemia	1¾	1¾	McK.-Dar.	.35	.38
Bos. Corb.	.70	.75	Mex. Met.	.42	.45
Boston Ely	.65	.75	Mojave T.	8¾	9¾
Bos. & M.	.79	.81	N. L. & Z.	.60	.63
Bos. & A.	2¾	2¾	New Baltic	3	3
Butte & B.	.82	.95	N. Cornelia	18¾	19¼
Butte & D.	½	3	Nevada D.	1¾	1¾
Cal. Corbin	2	3	New U. B.	1	1¼
Calaveras	3¼	3¾	Nixon	.32	.34
Champ. C.	.15	.16	Oneco	.80	.90
Chief Con.	2	2½	Onondaga	.20	1
Cien. Cop.	2¾	2¾	Ohio Cop.	.20	.25
Con. Ariz.	2¾	3	P. Butte	.08	.10
Crown Res.	.47	.50	Ray Her.	.10	.12
Cortez	.35	.40	Rilis	....	....
Davis-Daly	3½	3¾	S.W.Miami	....	....
Eagle	.60	.65	full paid	4¾	5
Eagle & B.	1¾	1¾	S.W.Miami		
First N. C.	4¾	4¾	part paid	4	4¼
Fortuna	.15	.17	Truro	....	2¾
Gold Lake	.10	.12	U. V. Ext.	2¾	3
Houghton	1¾	1¾	Yukon G.	2¼	2¾
Homa Oil	.35	.55			
Humboldt	4	5			

The War Week by Week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL was pictures form a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication. Ten cents everywhere; $3 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Arund. S. & G.	39	39	39	39
55	Alabama Co.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
18	Camas pf.	50	50	50	50
35	Balt. Tube	124½	124½	124½	124½
10	Balt. Tube pf.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
20	Com. Credit	46	46	46	46
20	Com. C. pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
20	Com. C. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3,585	Conden Rel'g.	17¾	18	14¾	15
5,740	Cos. Oil & G.	4¾	5	4¾	5
355	C. Oil & G. pf.	125	125	125	123
674	Con. Power	2	2	1¾	2
700	Con. Pow. rts.	1¾	2	1¾	2
685	Con. Coal	102½	104¼	102¼	104¼
475	Dav. Chem.	47	47	47	47
53	Drov. & M.	206	206	206	206
450	Elk. Coal	20¼	21	20¼	20¾
101	Mary. Casu.	90¼	90¼	90	90¼
18	M. & M. F. N. B.	30	30	30	30
270	Houst. Oil	19¼	20	19¼	20
200	Houst. Oil pf.	62½	63	62½	63
435	Mt. Ver. Mills	16½	16¾	16¼	16¾
240	Mt. V. M. pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66
285	Penn. W. & P.	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¼
180	Poole Eng.	113¾	118	112¾	113
100	Sapulpa Refg.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Fidelity.	108	108	108	108
445	Un. Rys. & El.	32¾	32¾	32	32
50	Wayland Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
38	West. Nat. Fire	36¼	36¼	36½	36½

BONDS.

$25,000	A. C. L. cv. 6s	94	94	94	94
1,000	City 4s, 1962	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
14,000	Con. Coal 6s	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	92½	92½	92¼	92½
40,000	Cos. R., n. s. 5s	104¾	104¾	104	104¾
28,000	C. C. & C. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
43,000	Elk. Cor. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¼	102
26,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	102	102	102	102¼
	Elk. Fuel 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
500	Elk. Fuel 5s	101¼	100½	100½	100½
2,000	F. & C. T. 5s	100½	107	107	107
8,000	Ga. P. 1st 4s	107	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Ga. S. F. 5s	102¼	3¼	2½	3
118,000	G. B. S. B. 1-4s	3¼	85	85	85
3,000	H. Oil. d. cfts.	85	99	99	99
2,000	J. C. & C. 5s	99	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Mary. El. 5s	99½	96	96	96
8,000	P. W. & P. 5s	96	102½	102½	102½
12,000	S. Md. 4s, '50	102¼	101	101	101
8,000	S. Md. 4s, '22	102	101		
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	85	85	85	85
9,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	67	67	67	67
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. ftg. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,468	Amer. Shipping	68	71	68	70⅝
25	Amer. Ship pf.	93½	94	93	94
275	Booth Fisheries	60	60	58½	58½
80	Booth Fish. pf.	88	88	87	87
380	C. C. & C. pf.	33½	33	33	33
10	Chi. Elev. Rys.	11	11	11	11
30	Cr'wealth Edis.	143	143	143	143
475	Diamond Match.	126	125	125	125
100	Hart. S. & M.	74	74	74	74
60	Illinois Brick	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾
902	Lindsay Light	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾
200	Nat. Car

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25	German American Insurance
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80	Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
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100	Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
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NATIONAL CITY CO. MAY RAISE CAPITAL

Wall Street Interested in Report of Increase from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND LIKELY

Bank Expected to Declare One of 60 Per Cent., Which Would Provide for Additional Stock.

Wall Street manifested considerable interest yesterday in the report that the capital stock of the National City Company, which is owned exclusively by stockholders of the National City Bank, would soon be increased from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. It was rumored that the increase in capitalization would in all probability be brought about by the declaration of an additional dividend on the stock of the bank, which is selling from $535 to $540 a share.

The National City Company was organized several years ago to engage in certain financial operations which national banks could not engage in. The original capital of the company was provided for by the distribution of a 40 per cent. dividend on the $25,000,000 stock of the bank. The dividend was paid in cash with the understanding that the stockholders would in turn purchase their pro rata share of the stock of the City Company. The stock of the company is indivisible and is held in trust for the stockholders of the bank. Recently the City Company took over the bond distributing department of the National City Bank, at the same time absorbing the old-established bond house of N. W. Halsey & Co. The City Company's bond department is said to be the largest in the country, and it is reported that the company has been making unusually large profits.

The National City Bank pays dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the City Company pays 6 per cent. on its $10,000,000 of capital, making the total dividend 12 2-5 per cent.

Should it be decided to increase the capital of the National City Company by a distribution of earnings of the City Bank it is expected that the bank would declare a dividend of 60 per cent., which would amount to $15,000,000 and make the capital of the City Company the same as the capital of the City Bank, namely $25,000,000.

C. E. Mitchell, who was elected President of the City Company on Wednesday, having previously held the post of Vice President, said last night that the Directors had not taken any action in regard to change of capitalization, and that he was not in a position to state what might be done in the future.

Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the City Company, and James A. Stillman and George H. Church are Vice Presidents. Thomas A. Reynolds, Assistant Cashier of the City Bank, is Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

Coupled with the report of an increase of capital by the National City Company was a rumor to the effect that the capital of the National City Bank would be increased. Frank A. Vanderlip, the President, emphatically denied it. The National City Bank is the largest banking institution in the United States. The deposits have been as high as $556,000,000.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.5	May, 1926	97	98½		5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	98⅝	98¾		5.61
Anglo-Fr. ...5	Oct. 15,'20	94¾	94½		6.00
Argen. Govt.Dic.	Feb.21,'17	98⅛	98¼		4.90
Argen. Govt..5	May15,'17	101	101⅛		4.80
Argen. Govt..5	May 15,'20	101	101¼		5.70
City of Mont..5	May, 1918	100	100⅜		4.65
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	100½	100⅝		4.30
City of Paris.6	Oct. 15,'21	94½	94½		6.30
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	96½	100½		4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼		4.85
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917	100½	100⅝		4.00
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1,'21	100	100⅛		4.87
Italian Gov..6	Oct. 16,'17	99⅞	100⅛		5.85
Prov. of Man.6	Feb., 1920	99	99⅜		6.10
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102		3.90
Norweg.Govt.6	Feb., 1923	103	107		4.75
Prov. of Ont.5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100½		4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec., 1919	99⅝	100		5.00
Govt. of N. F.5	July, 1919	98¼	99		5.40
Russian Govt.6½	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝		6.30
Do rubles..5½	Aug.14,'26	298	296		...
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921	97½	99.21		5.30
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1926	97	98½		5.20
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100	100½		1.50
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼		4.95
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	99½	100		5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛		3.90
Am. Locome.5	July, 1918	100½	101		3.85
Am. S. & R. 5	Aug., 1921	101	102		5.75
Am. T. & T...4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	100⅝		4.03
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	98⅝	99½		4.40
Anacon. Con..6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝		3.12
A. T. & S. F.4	Apr., 1917	101¼	101¼		2.87
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99	100½		6.60
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅝		5.40
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅝		4.50
C. P. R. & L..4	May, 1919	102⅜	102⅝		4.30
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	98⅝	98¾		4.55
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅝		4.80
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102⅝		4.35
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100⅛		5.10
Can. North...6	July10,'17	100⅛	100⅜		4.90
Can. North...6	July10,'18	100¼	100⅝		5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	103½	103⅝		5.35
Drkss-Seaby.6	Dec., 1918	98	100		6.00
Drkss-Seaby.6	Dec., 1919	98	100		6.00
Drkss-Seaby.6	Dec., 1920	98	100		6.00
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	98½	99		6.12½
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝		3.25
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov., 1918	101	101⅛		4.50
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛		4.55
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	99½	100		5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101⅛		3.90
Inter. Harv...5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101⅝		3.95
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼		5.37½
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½		5.40
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	101	..		3.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1916	98½	96⅝		6.85
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98	99		7.40
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅜		4.61
N.Y..N.H.& H.4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅛		3.98
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	100⅛	101⅜		4.15
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	100	101		4.55
Penn. Co. ...4½	June 3, '21	101	101¼		4.20
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101⅛		4.35
Rem. A., Un.					
Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 1, '19	89½	90		10.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝		3.12
U. R. G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98⅛		5.40
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	101⅞	101⅝		4.10
Wilouse El. & Mfg. Co.....5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	100¼		3.75
W. P. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛		1.00
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¾		5.50
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	99½	100⅝		5.37½
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101⅜		5.00
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101		5.45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation has elected the following Board of Directors: O. F. Transue, President of the Company; Frank Transue, Vice President; F. E. Dussel, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Transue, Harry R. Jones, President United Alloy Steel Company; G. E. Farnsworth, Cashier First National Bank of Cleveland, and John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks.

The North American Pulp and Paper Company will make application for listing on the New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

The Bush Terminal Company has purchased at par for cash $1,000,000 additional common stock of its subsidiary, the Bush Terminal Buildings Company. The additional stock will be deposited as security for Bush Terminal Company 5 per cent. bonds.

A. H. Martens & Co. were successful bidders for the new issue of $2,500,000 City of Toronto bonds on their bid of 99.477.

The temporary three-year 5 per cent. bonds of the Government of Newfoundland can now be exchanged for definite bonds at the New York agency of the Bank of Montreal.

Michaelis & Co. announce that the interim certificates for Pugh Store Company capital stock are ready for distribution.

The firm of Josephthal, Loucheim & Co. will expire on Dec. 31, 1916, and will be dissolved. On Jan. 1, 1917, a new firm consisting of Walter C. Loucheim, David M. Minton, and Stephen Jonas will be formed to be known as Loucheim, Minton & Co.

The Coffee and Sugar Exchange membership of C. Creighton has been sold to A. H. Lamborn for $5,100, an advance of $100 over previous sale, and a new high record.

Rutherford Hopkins, formerly with H. N. Whitney & Sons, is now associated with Abbot, Johnson & Co.

Seaboard National Bank has elected B. A. Gill, Vice President, a Director of the bank.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was elected a Trustee of the Union Trust Company yesterday. For many years Mr. Vanderbilt's father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, was also a Trustee of the institution.

GRANTED 1,195 PLEAS.

Reserve Board Reports on Exceptions to Directorship Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Federal Reserve Board has adhered to the decision not to divulge the names of those who appeal for special exceptions in the matter of interlocking directorships prohibited by the Clayton act. The general statement was given out today, however, that the board has acted on 1,335 applications for permission under the Kern amendment to serve in the directorate of more than one bank, and that this permission has been granted in 1,195 cases and refused in 140. The board has no record of the number of Directors who have relinquished bank directorships in compliance with the law.

The applications considered by Federal Reserve districts were as follows:

District.	Granted.	Refused.
Boston	98	23
New York	265	34
Philadelphia	143	13
Cleveland	170	6
Richmond	107	24
Atlanta	29	..
Chicago	122	13
St. Louis	54	5
Minneapolis	27	..
Kansas City	56	..
Dallas	3	..
San Francisco	154	2

New Marine Finance Committee.

Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company met yesterday afternoon without taking any action, it was said afterward, on the question of putting the preferred stock on a 6 per cent. basis, or toward funding the accumulated dividends. The meeting had been called primarily, it was said, to change the by-laws, but a new Finance Committee was chosen consisting of J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, F. A. Vanderlip, Harry Bronner, Charles A. Stone, J. W. Platten, and F. W. Scott. The Chairman of the board and the President will be members ex-officio of the committee.

Brazilian Gold Note Issue Sold.

William A. Read & Co. announced yesterday that all the $7,500,000 three-year 6 per cent. secured gold notes of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, offered by them at 99 and interest, had been sold. The Read group of bankers expects to put out other issues of South American public utility securities, but it is not yet prepared to make any announcement concerning the next flotation.

DECLARE SMELTING DIVIDEND

American Directors Place Common Stock on 6 Per Cent. Basis.

Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company yesterday put the common stock on a 6 per cent. annual dividend basis by declaring 1½ per cent. for the quarter, payable Dec. 15. The preceding dividends this year were 1 per cent. and one-half of one per cent. extra each quarter.

Karl Ellers was elected Vice President of the company and also of the American Smelters Securities Company, and Roger W. Straus was chosen a Director of the American Smelting & Refining Company to succeed W. C. Potter, resigned.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Acme Tea Company regular quarterly, $1.75 per share on first and second preferred, payable Dec. 1. Books close Nov. 20 and reopen Dec. 2.

American Radiator Company regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock on record Nov. 1, and regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. on common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Caney River Gas Company regular quarterly, 2½ per cent. on its capital stock, payable Nov. 20 to stock on record Nov. 9.

Pittsburgh Steel Company regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 11.

Western States Gas and Electric Company of Delaware regular quarterly, ½ of 1 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	41.62½	41.87½	41.62½	41.87½
Lead	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Spelter	10.55	...	10.55	...
Antimony	12.75	13.25	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver ..	$80.00	...	$80.00	...
Aluminium ..	*63.00	65.00	*63.00	65.00
Iron, No.2 X'f'y	21.50	22.50	21.50	22.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28½@28¾c., fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot 124	0	0	124	0	0	
Copper, futures.....119	0	0	119	10	0	
Tin, spot.....180	10	0	180	5	0	
Tin, futures.....181	15	0	181	10	0	
Spelter	52	10	0	52	10	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,038,361 shares of stocks and $388,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 142,752; oils, 195,698 and mining, 699,911. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	Aetna Explo..	10¼	10¼	9½	9½
2,100	Am. Sum. Tob.	25¼	25¼	24	24½
7,500	‡Am. W. Pap.	8⅞	9	8¼	8¾
300	Brit.-Am. Tob., Ord. B.....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	‡Butler Chem..	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅞
450	‡Butter. Jud..	74	74½	73¾	74½
300	‡Cal. Shipb'g..	15	15	15	15
700	‡Car L. & P...	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
100	‡C. Steel 2d pf.	80	80	80	80
3,600	Carwen Steel..	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
175	‡Central Fdry.	16¾	16¾	*16	*16
300	‡Cent. Fdry.pf.	33	33	32	32
500	‡Chal. M., w.i.	36	36	36	36
2,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am..	8½	8½	8½	8¾
500	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	Chev. Motor...193		193	190	190
285	EmersonPhono.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
600	Enger Motor..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
200	‡Gen. Mot., w.i.165		165	161	164
1,000	‡Gen.M.pf.,w.i.	95	95	94½	94½
550	G'ntan'mo Sug.	79⅞	79⅞	77½	77⅞
1,800	‡Hart Bell Co.	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4
350	H. & B.Car Co.	41⅞	42	41¼	41½
250	HollySug.Corp.	*57	*57	56	56
15	Holly Sug. pf...	98½	98½	98½	98½
300	‡Hutch'sonSug. Plantation..	28	28	28	28
5,750	‡Imp Carbon Chaser	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
400	Intercont. Rub.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
2,500	‡Joplin Ore Split'r,(new)	44	47	43	47
100	Keystone Tire & Rubber...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3,000	‡Lake Tor.Boat	12½	12½	10½	11
300	M. Elec. S.,w.i.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
900	Mar. A.,v.t.ctfs	73	*74	70	71
600	Marlin Arms, pf., v. t. ctfs.	97½	98¾	97½	98
500	Manh. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10,000	‡Maxim Mun..	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	McCrory S. pf.	44	44	44	44
100	McCrory Stores	94	94	94	94
200	‡Mex.Pet.Ex.Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
9,000	‡Midvale Steel	69¼	69⅝	68⅝	69⅜
600	‡Mit. M.(w. r.)	65¼	65¼	65	65
700	‡Nat.Auto. Cor.	43½	43½	43	43
10,000	‡N. Y. C. rights	1	1	1	1
100	N. Y. Trans..	16	16	16	16
12,000	N. Am. P. & P.	13½	14½	13½	13½
2,500	‡Pugh.S.C.,w.i.	10½	10½	10½	10½
500	‡Pull. V. Corp.	4	4	4	4
200	‡P. V. Corp.pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Corp.of R.&H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
900	S'b'd Stl. & M.	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
697	‡A. O. Smith.	44	44	43¾	44
1,190	‡A. O. Smith pf	97¼	97½	97	97½
200	Smith & Terry Transp. pf...	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	‡Spicer Mfg....	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
200	‡Spicer Mfg.pf.	102½	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
175	Sp'field Body..	96	99	96	99
850	‡Steel Alloys..	3¼	3½	3	3⅛
2,400	‡St. Jos. Lead	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅝
300	‡St. L. Rocky Mt. & Pac..	31	32	31	31
7,000	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	44½	44½	43	43
1,000	Transue-Wms. Steel Forg...	45½	45½	44¼	44¼
3,900	U.S. St'mship.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞
6,200	‡U.S.Tungsten.	28	29	28	29
5,900	‡Unit. Motors.	65¾	68	64⅜	64⅜
3,300	‡Un.Alloys Stl.	49	49	48¾	48¾
4,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
575	‡W.Pac., w. i.	20½	21	20½	21
340	‡West.Pac. pf. w. i.....	48	48¾	*47½	48½
300	‡Wh. & K. E. pf., w. i....	51	51	50	51
800	World Film, v. t. ctfs....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
2,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft..	23¾	24	23½	23¾
300	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
60	Ohio Oil Co..	370	355	367	+27
50	Prairie Pipe L.	234	232	234	+ 1
13	S. O. Co. N. J.	600	600	600	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Alb. Pet., L. (a prospect).	68	68	68	68
825	‡Barnett O.&G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,850	‡C. & Ca.(O.R.)	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛
2,450	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅞
900	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	4¾	4¾
18,800	‡Federal Oil..	3	3¼	3	3⅛
4,000	‡Gen. R. & P..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	‡Houston Oil..	19½	20	19½	20
1,000	Metro. Petrol..	11	11⅜	11	11¼
3,000	‡Midwest Oil..	42	43	41	42
1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla. O.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	‡Oil & Expl..	⅝	1	⅝	⅞
12,300	‡Okla. Oil....	10	10½	9½	10¼
2,300	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	1	⅞	1
3,400	Okla. P. & R..	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅝
3,800	‡Omar O. & G.	65	68	65	68
900	‡Sapu. O. & R.	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅞
300	Savoy Oil	13	13	13	13
7,900	Sec. O. R..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	54½	55	54½	54⅝
1,250	‡So. Oil Trana.	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¼
100	‡Tex.-M. Pet..	½	½	½	½
6,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)..	44	44	43	44
55,000	Vac. Gas &.Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	‡Vent. Con. Oil	11¼	11½	10¾	11
18,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
500	Way. Oil & G.	5	5	4⅝	5
34,000	‡W.E.O.&G...	49	51	47	51
200	‡W.E.O.&G.pf.	1	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	‡A.-Br.Co.Met. (a prospect).	⅝	½	⅝	½
8,800	‡Al. M. Corp..	85	86	85	85
1,100	‡Alas.-West..	33	38	33	37
5,000	‡Ariz. Ariz ..	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
9,000	‡Aris. Chlor..	40	45	40	45
1,000	‡Ariz. Copper.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
6,500	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	B. L. Con. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	6⅞	7
2,800	‡Booth	10	11	10	10
35,000	‡Bisbee Cop. (a prospect).	86	89	86	88
11,000	Boe & Mon....	81	81	77	77
15,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10¼	11	10¼	11
7,000	Butte Detroit..	92	95	92	95
1,500	‡Caledonia..	44	44	40	42
2,800	‡C.-Tres. Gold (a prospect).	78	79	77	78

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement Oct. 31, 1916.

Cash Action	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Oct. 21	$25,001,000.00	$70,582,865.91	$8,639,400.00
Net decrease	750,000.00	19,500.00	189,451.77
Outstanding Oct. 31	$24,251,000.00	$70,563,365.91	$8,449,948.23
Cash balance	7,687,093.10		
Net obligation	$16,563,906.90		

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Their dividend outlook during and after the war; Charts of stock market since 1911, also movements of Steel common and Republic Steel are features of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS for September. *Copy free.*

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100 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
100 Wal. Watch Com. & Pfd.
25 National Casket Co.
100 United Gas Elec. 2nd Pfd.
50 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
25 Int. Silver Pfd.
5M Int. Silver Div. Scrip
50 Manning Bowman
3M U. S. Finishing Cons. 5's
200 American Druggist Syn.
50 Eagle Lock Co.
100 Int. Salt Co.
10 Robert Gair Pfd.
3M W. Va. Pulp & Paper Deb.
50 Hart. Conn. & West. R. R.
50 General Baking Pfd.
5M Auto Sales Gum & Ch. 6's
10 Atlantic Refining
10 Electric Cable Pfd.
100 U.S.Wors.Com.,2 Pfd.,1Pfd.
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Explaining a Mystery.

The speculative public find it hard to understand why a stock often goes up on bad news and down on good news. It is simple enough. The prospect of good news excites the hopeful strain in every one. The prospect of bad news excites fear and gloomy forebodings.

The prospect of the opening of bids on the new submarines excited the hope of a sensational rise in

Lake Torpedo Boat

in the minds of holders of the stock. Perhaps if so many had not bought in that anticipation it would have taken place, but they overlooked one important fact: that many who had bought at lower prices had held the stock for many weary months before they saw a profit, and on the rise to 14½ were inclined to sell half their stock in order to pay their coal bills.

For myself and customers I sold 2,500 shares from 12¾ up to 14½ on Tuesday and Wednesday with profits ranging from 2 to 6 points, not because we do not believe in the value of the shares, but simply on the chance that we might buy it back cheaper. This and other selling brought about what is known as an "overbought" condition, and furnished the bearish traders with an opportunity they promptly took advantage of and raided both common and preferred down to 10½ yesterday afternoon. At this point I began buying for myself and customers, our buying causing a rally to 11 at the close.

I believe the Lake company will receive contracts for half the submarines to be built, although the contracts may not be given out for a month yet. The concern is all right, and, in my opinion, honestly managed, and has a great future. I am willing to back this view with our money, and believe I can safely urge the purchase of the stock at or around 11, and believe the next upward movement will carry it higher than ever.

I will buy the common or preferred on a 5 point margin around 11, or will accept the common or preferred as margin for half its present market value.

I trust this will reassure the stockholders who were thrown into confusion by yesterday's raid.

F. D. L. PRENTISS,
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GOLD FROM CANADA HALTED BY BRITAIN

Exports to This Country Have Been Stopped for Several Weeks.

DUE TO AMERICAN BANKERS

English Authorities Learned of Uneasiness Here Over Possibility of Continued Excessive Inflow.

The British Government has decided to check exports of gold from Canada to this country for several weeks at least, according to information obtained yesterday at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. A shipment on Wednesday of $8,500,000 was the last of a series of consignments arranged for before the recent loan of $300,000,000 was completed, and it is expected that further imports will not occur until the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market demand the presence of more gold as a supporting factor.

The bankers declined to predict the period which might pass without additional receipts of the metal. It might be a fortnight, it was said, or several months. It was learned that the British authorities were informed recently that American bankers were growing uneasy about the possibility of a really excessive inflow of gold, which might cause an undesirable expansion of credit. At that time plans were being made abroad for an increase of gold transfers, and had gone so far that the shipment of about $63,000,000 was already arranged. This gold came in during the last two weeks.

A member of the Morgan firm said there would not be another British loan in this market during the current year. It is possible that credits will be arranged, but the bankers are not expecting negotiations in the near future looking toward a big flotation.

An unusual phase of the international money and credit situation came to light yesterday in the withdrawal of $80,000 gold from the Sub-Treasury by the Chase National Bank for shipment to London. The gold was in twenty-dollar pieces, and presumably was intended for a customer of the London institution, who for some reason sought American coin.

Officers of the Chase National were unable to explain the transfer. A theory held in other banking quarters was based on the knowledge that the British Government is not desirous of seeing gold in English bank vaults go into private hands. It was supposed that the London bank's customer demanding gold had to obtain it in the United States at a high expense, resultant from freight charges and the adverse position of sterling exchange in this country.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
Third week October	$80,042	$15,804
July 1-Oct. 21	1,037,956	189,786

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$787,713	$678,816	$58,897
Net after taxes	257,573	238,006	19,567
3 mos.' gross	2,783,898	1,878,901	205,335
Net after taxes	863,575	631,892	171,684

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	10,147,280	9,261,439	9,240,208
Net after taxes	3,123,756	3,367,927	3,206,945
3 mos.' gross	29,404,862	25,765,897	26,254,395
Net after taxes	9,618,748	8,659,359	7,750,531

CUBA RAILROAD for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	622,444	411,622	314,676
Net after taxes	182,846	169,001	122,650
Sur. aft. chgs.	96,609	96,060	62,654
3 mos.' gross	1,852,262	1,248,047	1,040,707
Net after taxes	705,499	576,481	415,880
Sur. aft. chgs.	446,514	380,187	205,118

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	3,402,155	2,626,806	2,692,740
Net after taxes	767,610	584,755	619,262
Sur. aft. chgs.	300,214	141,188	267,713
9 mos. gross	9,775,014	7,787,446	8,108,774
Net after taxes	2,081,090	1,734,551	1,941,519
Sur. aft. chgs.	318,030	*72,662	393,007

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT UNITED for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,483,414	1,196,401	286,928
Net earnings	433,106	369,152	63,954
Total income	462,079	400,448	61,631
Sur. aft. chg. & tax	268,780	219,614	49,166
9 mos. gross	11,855,846	9,707,164	2,148,742
Net earnings	3,588,576	2,865,252	723,324
Total income	3,840,281	3,076,210	767,071
Interest, etc.	1,839,542	1,814,353	25,189
Taxes	378,600	364,900	13,700
Surplus	2,122,189	1,896,957	725,182

ILLINOIS TRACTION CO. for September, gross $1,032,566, increase $79,487; net $394,658, decrease $4,926. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, gross $8,799,779, gain of $808,427; net $3,276,777, increase of $199,080.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER CO. for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	156,066	140,207	15,859
Net after tax.	59,267	50,013	9,254
Sur. after chg. & dep.	48,500	39,211	7,340
9 mos. gross	1,398,982	1,228,823	169,859
Net after tax.	661,859	496,977	*34,815
Sur. aft. chg. & dep.	296,189	238,815	*37,446

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	446,687	340,912	105,740
Net after tax.	159,903	128,094	31,809
Sur. after chg.	115,144	75,013	40,131
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	92,144	59,639	32,505
9 mos. gross	3,780,744	2,829,860	951,384
Net after tax.	1,482,410	1,080,638	401,772
Sur. after chg.	1,054,649	613,958	420,691
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	833,225	466,901	366,324

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	292,145	254,276	37,872
Net aft. taxes	196,016	167,158	28,858
Total income	208,237	177,162	26,075
Sur. aft. chgs.	103,470	70,600	32,870
9 mos. gross	2,432,631	2,161,135	271,496
Net aft. taxes	1,614,977	1,444,819	170,158
Total income	1,690,060	1,538,139	151,921
Sur. aft. chgs.	770,834	570,062	200,772

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the nine months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	$2,265,604	$129,833	$589,900
Other income	87,473	49,212	68,506
Total income	2,353,087	179,045	658,406
Chgs., skg. fd., deprec., &c.	606,958	659,172	784,222
Surplus	1,744,129	† 480,127	†75,816

*After deducting manufacturing, administrative, and other expenses, charges in 1916 include $412,281 set aside for bond sinking fund and debenture retirement. †Deficit.

CARBON STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30: Net profits, less $1,536 profit and loss adjustments, $3,100,947; dividends, $310,000; balance, $2,790,947; depreciation, &c., $476,361; tax reserve, $50,000; surplus, $2,264,586; previous surplus, $182,687; total surplus, $2,397,278.

CONSOLIDATED INTERSTATE-CALLAHAN MINING COMPANY reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

	1916.
Gross income	$861,084
Operating costs	247,389
Profit	613,695
Improvements	7,968
Surplus for period	605,727
Total shipments:	Pounds.
Zinc, (crude and concentrates)	16,863,836
Lead, (crude and concentrates)	1,454,562

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'25	4	4¼	4.30
Buff., Roch & P.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.52	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'24	5	5.00	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.13
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.10
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'28	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1916-'23	4	4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.00	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'32	5	4.90	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'29	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking in large volume had its influence upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon, bringing about a considerable degree of irregularity in the movement of prices. In the earlier dealings decided strength had been displayed. United States Steel common stood out particularly, owing to its establishing a new high record.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
550	Allis-Chalm.	27½	28¾	27½	28
180	Am. B. Sug.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
550	Am. Can.	63½	64¼	63	63
830	Am. C. & Fdy.	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¼
50	Am. H. & L.	16	16	16	16
10	Am.H. & L. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
90	Am. Ice Sec.	29½	29½	28¾	28¾
140	Am. Linseed	27½	27½	26¾	26¾
3,070	Am. Locom.	89¾	90¼	88	88
1,150	Am. S. & Ref.	113	113¾	112	112
60	Am. Sugar	122	122	121¾	121¾
140	Am. Zinc	54¾	56¼	54¼	54½
5,750	Anaconda Cop.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¼
60	A. T. & S. F.	108¾	108¾	108	108
3,840	Baldwin Loco.	87¾	88¾	85	85
440	Balt. & Ohio	88	88¾	88	88¾
150	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
510	Butte & Sup.	69¼	69¾	68¾	68¾
20	Calif Petrol.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
420	Cent. Leather	97½	97½	96¾	96¾
60	Ches. & Ohio	69	69¼	69	69¼
10	Chi., G. W. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
650	C. R. I. & P.	84¾	86	84	85¾
40	Chile Copper	23	23	23	23
1,410	Chino Copper	62¾	65¼	62¾	63¼
480	Col. Fuel & I.	55¾	55¾	54	54
40	Columbia Gas	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¼
690	Corn Products	20¾	20¾	20	20
12,810	Crucible Steel	90¼	96¾	90¼	93¾
1,050	Cuba C. Sugar	73¾	74½	73¾	73¾
40	D. & R. G. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¾
550	Dist. Secur.	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾
1,010	Erie	39¼	39¾	39	39
40	Goodrich Co.	72¾	73	72¾	72¾
50	Gt. North pf.	119½	119¾	119	119¼
240	Gt. North. Ore	44¾	44¾	44	44
1,190	Inspir. Copper	67¾	68¾	67¼	67¾
910	Int. Mer. Mar.	40¾	42¾	40¾	41¾
6,360	Int. M. M. pf.	116	119¾	115¾	118
115	Int. Nickel	51¼	51¾	50¾	51¼
250	Int. Paper	64¾	64¾	63	63½
480	Interboro Con.	19¾	19	18¾	18¾
60	Kan. City So.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾
830	Kenn. Copper	54¾	54¾	53¾	54½
350	Lack. Steel	90¾	90¾	89	89
890	Lehigh Valley	84½	84½	84	84
280	Maxwell Mot.	85¾	88	84	84¾
710	Mex. Petrol	109¾	113	109¼	109¼
240	Miami Copper	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾
60	Mo. Pac. tr. r.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
40	Nat. Lead	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼
160	Nev. Consol	23½	24¾	23½	24¾
1,690	N. Y. Central	108¾	109¾	108¾	108¾
160	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61½	61½	61¼	61¼
180	N.Y.,Ont.& W.	31	31¼	30¾	30¾
40	Norf. & West.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
20	Northern Pac.	112	112	112	112
80	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾
400	Pennsylvania	58	58¾	58	58¼
50	Pitts. Coal pfd.	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
240	Pr. Steel Car	74½	74¾	74½	74½
70	Ry. Steel Spg.	55¼	55½	54	54
1,850	Ray Consol	26½	29¼	26½	29
2,810	Reading	111	111¾	110¾	110¾
1,220	Rep. Iron & S.	80	80¾	78½	78¾
90	Southern Pac.	101	101¾	100¾	101¼
840	Southern Ry.	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¼
2,240	Studebaker	121½	121¾	120¾	120¾
140	Tenn. Copper	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
110	Tex. & Pac.	18	18½	18	18½
110	Third Av	54½	55	54½	55
150	Union Bag	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
880	Union Pac.	151¾	152¾	151	151
80	United Fruit	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾
210	U.S.Indus.Alco.	147¼	147¾	142¾	142¾
620	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾
84,880	U. S. Steel	121¼	122¾	120¾	120¾
1,400	Utah Copper	107¾	110¼	107¾	108¾
80	Wabash pf. (B)	80½	81¾	80¾	81¼
60	Western Md.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
5,560	Westingh. Elec.	66¾	67¾	66¼	66¾
410	Willys-Over'd.	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾

MINING STOCKS.

400	Belmont	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½
250	Caly	.95	1.00	.95	1.00
1,000	Dmndfld. B.B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
1,000	Great Bend	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Gwrd'f Merger	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
500	McNamara	.12	.12	.12	.12
500	Mizpah	.17	.17	.17	.17
600	Nevada Hills	.24	.24	.23	.23
500	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
100	Tonopah Ext.	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
500	West End	.71	.71	.71	.71

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $662,100. They include:

Hunyadi Spilt Corp. of New York, Inc., carbonated, aerated, spring, and mineral waters, products, $300,000; G. Q. Dean, C. A. Smith, J. J. Devlin, 429 West 214th St.

Louden Development Corp., Albany, realty, contracting, developing land, $50,000; A. T. Palmer, W. L. Bradt, W. M. Mead, 325 State St., Albany.

Mirrolike Manufacturing Co., Inc., Queens, polishes, cleansing materials, preserving, polishing wood, metals, chemicals, drugs, paints, $100,000; G. Schnoor, G. Stoye, T. H. Moech, 2,734 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx.

Eagle Chemical Works, Inc., chemicals, printing, lithographing, materials, inks, $10,000; A. Katz, J. J. Murray, J. Frank, 792 East 178th St.

The Affiliated Theatre Building Co., Inc., theatres, opera houses, places of amusement, office buildings, $25,000; A. Werner, E. M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

Consolidated Motion Picture Industries, Inc., motion pictures, films, projecting machines, cameras, $30,000; S. Weltzenblum, D. Broder, T. E. Flynn, 256 Broadway.

James Whitcomb Riley Club, Inc., publishing, bookselling, $10,000; B. Abrahams, S. Schwartzberg, I. Schmal, 916 Stebbins Av.

D. Irving Calhoun Bureau for Promoting Scientific Crop Feeding, Inc., publish result of tests on experimental farms, $10,000; C. J. Sterritte, A. P. Marr, D. L. Calhoun, 880 St. Nicholas Av.

Petrolino Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, trucking, express, forwarding, $10,000; D. L. Donovan, D. and F. Petrolino, 238 223d St.

Keeler-Blakeney, Inc., autopeds, autos, specialties, parts, sales agents, $10,000; R. Dugan, W. F. Blakeney, G. T. Keeler, 240 Riverside Drive.

M. Moran, Inc., S. S. & R. R. Agencies, custom house brokers, forwarding agents, transfer, express, $10,000; D. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, M. Moran, 8 Bridge St.

The Millerton Real Estate Development Co., Inc., Millerton, realty, construction development petroleum products, $10,000; T. P. Morse, D. B. McElwee, F. A. Smith, Millerton.

The H. R. Ackerman Co., Inc., merchandise, chemicals, drugs, $10,000; J. C. C. and H. R. Ackerman, 2,108 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.

Perrier Co., Inc., mineral water bottling, $10,000; H. S. Norris, A. Hansmann, L. Portuller, 539 W. 160th St.

Harold G. Haines & Co., Inc., Upton, grocery, hardware, notions, commission, $5,000; G. E. Hawver, E. and H. G. Haines, Upton.

The Dan Egan Co., Inc., Brooklyn, auto, garage, $5,000; J. B. and J. G. Simonds, A. Egan, 998 Bergen St.

Milan Hotel & Restaurant Co., Inc., restaurants, theatres, $5,000; A. Fabre, J. Bael, M. W. Rossi, 2,094 Honeywell Av., Bronx.

Concourse-170th St. Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $5,000; W. Messersmith, A. T. and C. Richardson, 1,120 Bryant Av.

J. A. Feristein, Inc., merchandise, brokers, manufacturers, textiles, dry goods, wearing apparel, $5,000; A. W. Harding, I. Lehman, J. A. Feristein, 1,051 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Goldstreet Realty Corp., $5,000; T. C. Rohmann, M. Mayer, J. A. Lefaivre, 128 Riverside Drive.

Laighter Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, stocks, bonds, $5,000; J. F. Munsell, A. J. and J. Fleming, 2,375 Morris St., Bronx.

Howard Piano Manufacturers' Corp., Union Springs, musical instruments, automatic player attachments, $5,000; A. A. Frazer, B. Ellison, R. S. Howard, Union Springs.

Authorizations: Transatlantic Merchants' Corp., Dover, Del., ships, boats, vessels, printing, publishing, bookbinding, advertising, $2,000; representative, George V. Reilly, 28 Nassau St.

Wright-Blakewood Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., pulpwood, other lumber or timber products, transportation, $100,000; representative, Water Meigs, 10 East 43d St.

Capital increases: New Century Color Plate Co., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $125,000. Thompson, Austin & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $150,000 to $300,000. Empire Belting and Trimming, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000. Bernard Jewelry Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $4,000.

Capital reduction: The Owl's Head Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $80,000 to $17,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: International Sugar Corp., Manhattan. Gus Schisler Sons' Iron Works, Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Charters filed:

National Silencer Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in combustion engine silencers, $50,000; Samuel D. Palsen, Edward Schmitt, Bridgeport, Conn.; Louis Miller, Newark.

Stuart Contracting Co., Inc., Delawanna, Passaic County, general contractors, $10,000; Joseph W. Stuart, Hal H. Evans, John M. Stuart; Delawanna.

Monmouth County Stock Farm Co., Oceanport, deal in farm products, $5,000; Constance B. Greenawalt, Red Bank; Morton D. Bamberger, Joseph H. Mayer, Oceanport.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 2.—Charters filed:

Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to build, erect, and operate telephone and telegraph stations, $2,500,000; W. J. Neilan, L. H. Gunter, George V. Reilly of New York.

Friars Chemical Co., carry on the business of chemists, &c., $500,000; G. E. Fooks, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorfe, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Guarantee Refining Co., acquire oil and mineral lands and to develop the same, $500,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

PRICES CONFUSED IN COTTON MARKET

Outsiders and Small Operators Find It Difficult to Catch Swing of Fluctuations.

NET GAIN OF 16 TO 18 POINTS

Substantial Realignment of Bull and Bear Interests Recently—Sale of 50,000 Bales Reported.

There was a freakish market in cotton yesterday, with the undertone at times as strong as it was weak on the day previous. There has been a substantial realignment of bull and bear interests recently, with many former bears converted into eleventh hour bulls, while certain important trade interests, that have been very bullish, take the view that cotton is hardly an attractive investment at present prices. This has resulted in confused price movements, and outsiders and small operators are finding it difficult to catch the swing of fluctuations.

The opening of the market yesterday was one to three points higher after an easy closing on Wednesday. Brokers for bull interests bid up prices with great rapidity, and inside of an hour had brought about an advance of 28 to 34 points. This upturn was followed by a rapid decline of about 25 points, but the close was steady at a net gain of 16 to 18 points.

In the first hour, the relative firmness of Liverpool, as well as English buying in the local market, helped the advance, the rapidity of which was accentuated by a certain amount of local covering. The rally met increased offerings, and the market soon became unsettled.

Among the rumors circulating was one that a leading local bull had closed out a large line of cotton yesterday. Some estimates placed this liquidation as high as 50,000 bales.

While there is some bearish talk, there is still a very strong bull sentiment. Southern spot markets have displayed a good deal of firmness, although there is some gossip to the effect that considerable cotton is coming here for December delivery. These reports receive color from the fact that the New York warehouse stock has increased 57,000 bales since its low point in September.

Among the wires on the spot situation received yesterday were the following: Dallas, Texas, "Spots are firm and hard to buy, but there is a large amount of cotton held speculatively in this section by people who have made money by such policy in the past two months. It would take a severe break to shake them out." Memphis, "Factors are not disposed to yield much, but spinners seem to have the starch taken out by recent fluctuations, and from beat we can learn are not much interested."

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.08	18.94	18.65	18.82@18.83	18.64@18.66
Jan.	18.66	18.99	18.67	18.81@18.82	18.63@18.66
Mar.	18.81	19.15	18.96	19.00@19.01	18.78@18.81
May	18.90	19.26	18.98	19.10@19.17	18.92@18.95
July	18.97	19.29	18.97	19.13@19.14	18.98@18.99
Oct.	....	17.20	17.08	17.08 bid	....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance middling, 18.30c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12@25 points decline. Houston, 10 points advance; New Orleans, 18.13c; Galveston, 18.60c; Savannah, 18.34c; Memphis, 18.75c; Augusta, 18.63c; Houston, 18.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.10	18.34	18.06	18.32@18.34	18.45@18.47
Jan.	18.26	18.46	18.25	18.38@18.39	18.59@18.61
Mar.	18.50	18.74	18.47	18.61@18.62	18.83@18.85
May	18.70	18.93	18.69	18.78@18.79	19.00@19.03
July	18.80	18.99	18.80	18.90@18.92	19.13@19.15

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 18 points decline, at 11.06d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 33,000, including 27,000 American; closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.89	10.94	10.85	10.93½	10.99
Mar.-Apr.	10.96	10.99	10.91	10.99½	11.03½
May-June	11.04	11.08	11.00	11.08½	11.10
July-Aug.	11.04	11.06	10.98	11.06	11.10

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.86c; March, 18.97c; May, 19.11c; July, 19.18c. The market there was dull to open today unchanged to 2 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Last Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,769	8,105	378,899	201,318	
New Orleans	12,944	10,686	848,139	257,987	
Mobile	178	111	14,174	16,771	
Savannah	5,734	4,048	178,915	208,290	
Charleston	618	1,371	65,500	87,909	
Wilmington	846	553	36,110	34,372	
Norfolk	3,500	...	60,031	76,789	

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Last Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Year.
Augusta	2,520	4,393	137,094	174,849
Memphis	6,517	9,294	302,408	182,223
St. Louis	375	3,671	16,753	8,598
Houston	21,916	7,311	264,812	173,921

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,000 to 15,000	15,907	6,655
New Orleans	10,000 to 11,500	6,642	10,720

Exports yesterday were 24,192 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,736,822; total last season, 1,879,955.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.09	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.03
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.16	Sag. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con.	.35
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.53
Hale & Norcross	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	D'field B. B.	.06
Halifax	.50	Florence	.22
Jim Butler	.88	G'field Cons.	.07
McNamara	.10	G'field Merger	.06
Midway	.22	Great Bend	.13
Monarch Pitts.	.12	Jumbo Exten.	.31
Montana	.19	Jumbo Junior	.11
North Star	.16	Kewanas	.11
Rescue	.09	Silver Pick	.19
Tonopah Belmont	5.10	Starhead	.09
Tonopah Exten.	5.15	Tonopah Nevada	5.75
West End	.70		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.00	Rochester Mines	.07
Booth	.10	Round Mountain	.38
C. O. D.	.02	White Caps	.39
Comb. Fraction	.06		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9¼	Gold Sov.	4	6
Elkton	10	11¼	Granite	65	70
Gleason	.650	655	Isabella	22	23
El Paso	44	47	McKinney	33	35
Findlay	4	4¼	Portland	.194	198
Goldan C.	243½	244	Vindicator	.175	179
Gold Dol.	3	4	U. G. M.	17

BUSINESS KEEPS UP ALL OVER THE LAND

Reserve Banks Find the General Tone Maintained Throughout the Country.

CROPS FAIR; LABOR SCARCE

New York Clearings for the Year Ended Sept. 30 $43,426,609,370 Over Previous High Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The summary of business throughout the country gathered by the Federal Reserve Board from the regional banks, and they in turn from member banks, maintains the even buoyant tone that has marked previous reports since the European war began. General business, crops, all industries, foreign trade and bank clearings are pronounced uniformly good in all the reserve districts. Building in most of the districts is said to be ahead of any previous year. Money rates continue easy and demand good.

From every district the outlook is declared to be "bright," "very promising," "very favorable," and the like. Here and there are spots of reduction. Kansas City says fewer horses and mules are being sent over to Europe. Boston reports a falling off in the local export trade. New York, San Francisco, Richmond and Atlanta report large increases in foreign trade. Crop indications are rather uneven in the West, but generally are an average in nearly all lines.

The New York résumé of business is as follows:

Notwithstanding the high prices remarkable activity continues in most lines of business, with a general tendency toward further expansion. Manufacturers are unable to keep pace with their orders, being handicapped by labor shortage and other deterrents.

Business in both wholesale and retail markets has been stimulated by more seasonable weather. In the wholesale trade buying for next Spring shows some conservatism.

The cotton goods trade is prosperous, although the price of raw materials is very high and the mills have been unable to run to capacity because of the scarcity of labor. In the white goods line, both sales and collections are good. Demand for woolen goods is strong. The retail concerns in this line are placing large orders with the wholesale dealers.

In the leather market there is a heavy demand for raw materials and a continuous rise in prices, which is reflected in the higher cost of manufactured goods.

The metal trades are very active. Heavy buying continues in iron and steel, the decrease in September of 137,773 tons in the unfilled orders of the largest producer being accounted for by better working conditions and a consequent increase in shipments. Active buying by railroads of cars and other equipment is reported. Electrical supplies and equipment are in good demand. A large concern in this line reports that the mills are running to capacity with more orders on hand than they are able to fill. The position of the copper market is very strong, owing to large purchases by foreign Governments.

Shipyards are busy. They are reported to be buying supplies for delivery as far ahead as the Spring of 1918. Meat packers report satisfactory conditions in the domestic market and a steady volume of export trade from this port. The building trade in New York City has been quiet, statistics for September showing a decrease from last year of $2,830,940.

The scarcity of freight cars in all classes of equipment became more acute during September, the net shortage on the railroads of the country having increased from 19,873 cars to 61,030 cars.

The New York Stock Exchange is passing through a period of extraordinary activity on a rising market. Transactions in stocks, in September, totaled 30,006,390 shares, compared with 18,558,765 in September, 1915. Bonds sold during the month amounted to $96,384,000 par value, against $81,171,000 in the same month last year.

Exchanges through the New York Clearing House for the year ended Sept. 30 aggregated $147,180,709,461. This represents the most active year in the existence of the association, the above figures showing an increase over the year's total of $56,338,001,738 and surpassing the previous record year of 1906 by $43,426,609,370.

CLEARANCE PLAN MEETS TEST.

New Federal Reserve Arrangement Satisfactory to Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Nov. 2.—The operations of the Clearing House plan of the Federal Reserve System for the month ended Oct. 15 continue to be gratifying to bankers and satisfactory to the business public, according to the Federal Reserve Board, in its monthly bulletin. In the entire system, consisting of 7,618 national banks and 7,459 State banks, there were, in the month, an average volume of exchanges daily of 204,981, clearing a total of $97,666,107. The operations by districts from Sept. 16 to Oct. 15 were as follows:

	Average number of items handled daily	Average amount of daily clearings	Member Banks.	State Banks Rebuilding at Par.
Boston	34,348	$9,583,898,26	402	241
New York	85,574	21,771,197,98	626	31
Phila	25,089	12,648,696,00	630	137
Cleveland	14,072	6,929,805,09	756	490
Richmond	14,521	6,649,564,00	520	254
Atlanta (including New Orleans Br.)	11,661	3,668,876,64	391	466
Chicago	21,322	10,705,835,14	994	1,287
St. Louis	8,814	5,677,718,83	603	1,003
Minneapolis	12,236	6,333,496,11	753	1,100
Kansas City	10,936	5,729,256,78	937	1,388
Dallas	11,339	6,747,754,00	621	206
San Fran	4,779	1,220,171,00	520	1,060
Total, Sept. 16 to Oct. 15	8,204,891	$97,666,107,25	7,618	7,450

The Reserve Board makes public several statements of banks and business associations in regard to the new method of clearings and among them a letter from the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank to its member banks, from which the astonishing fact is learned that in a month's business of this bank the cost of exchange was only 3.18 cents per $1,000.

Coppell Rio Grande Official Now.

Arthur Coppell, who represents Dutch holders of Denver & Rio Grande Railroad securities, was elected a Vice President of the company yesterday. Mr. Coppell said after the Directors' meeting that his election emphasized the freedom of the Denver & Rio Grande from the control of any single interest. The Gould family has been prominent in Denver & Rio Grande affairs for many years.

New Electric Bond Issue.

The Electric Bond & Share Company announced yesterday that holders of preferred stock of record Oct. 31 might subscribe before Nov. 29 to new preferred stock at par in proportion of one new share to each lot of three shares now held. The stock pays 6 per cent. dividends, and 20,000 shares will be issued.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	70,040,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,952,000
Notes in circulation decreased	460,884,000
Treasury deposits decreased	20,089,000
General deposits decreased	987,848,000
Bills discounted increased	94,584,000
Advances increased	184,949,000

RULES AGAINST KINGSBURY.

He and Hotchkiss Can't View Wire-tapping Evidence.

The application of Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss for permission to inspect the minutes of the Kings County Grand Jury, which indicted them for wire-tapping in the charities investigation, was denied yesterday by County Judge Roy in Brooklyn. The court said that the fact that the defendants appeared before the Grand Jury and waived immunity seemed to show that their rights had been protected.

"Under such circumstances," added Judge Roy, "I feel that I must observe the presumption that the proceedings before the Grand Jury were regular. All questions which the defendants wish to raise on a motion to dismiss the indictment will be clearly presented at the end of the people's case."

District Attorney Lewis said he would prepare at once to move the case for trial.

COURT ON MIDNIGHT VISIT.

Judge and Jury Go to Vacant Lot Where Man Was Slain.

Because Robert M. Manley, attorney for Marvin Hart, on trial for murder before Judge Wadhams in the Court of General Sessions, insisted yesterday that the jury should visit the scene of the murder under the actual conditions and time that it was alleged to have occurred, the twelve men, counsel and Judge Wadhams were taken in an automobile at midnight on Wednesday to a vacant lot at Eleventh Avenue and West Fifty-seventh Street.

The visit caused such interest in the neighborhood that additional patrolmen were scattered for two blocks until the jury finished the inspection. After returning to the Criminal Court Building an adjournment was taken until yesterday morning.

Hart, who is 22 years old and lives at 520 West 56th Street, is charged with the murder of Martin Reddy, a driver, in the vacant lot.

TRAINS BUMP ON ELEVATED.

Several Passengers Jarred and Car Windows Broken.

Four passengers on a Ninth Avenue elevated train were slightly injured yesterday afternoon when the train ran into the rear of a Sixth Avenue train at Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. None of the injured required medical attention.

The Sixth Avenue train had stopped near the turn at Fifty-third Street when the Ninth Avenue train approached from the rear. The motorman, Patrick Loughlin, said he applied his brakes when he saw the train, but too late. The impact threw a number of passengers to the floor and shattered much glass.

GIFTS TO JEWISH CHARITIES.

Samuel Hirsh Leaves Estate of More Than $300,000.

Many charitable bequests are provided for in the will of Samuel Hirsh, who died at the Belnord Apartments on Oct. 8 and left an estate of more than $300,000. He gave this sum in trust to his widow, Eugenia Hirsh, and provided that on her death the fund is to be distributed as follows:

United Hebrew Charities, $100,000 for the establishment of memorial funds to be called the David and Lottie Hirsh Fund, after the decedent's parents, and the Eugenia Hirsh Fund after his wife; Council of Jewish Women, $50,000, Young Women's Hebrew Association, $20,000, Young men's Hebrew Association, $20,000, and $1,000 each to the Jewish Maternity Hospital, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway, Beth Israel Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

The remainder of the trust fund goes to relatives, but $10,000 outright is left to the Hebrew Technical Institute and $1,000 each outright to Montefiore Home, Mr. Sinai Hospital, Educational Alliance, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphans' Society, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He gave $500 to his bookkeeper. The residuary estate is divided among the decedent's brother, Jacob Hirsh, of 25 West Eighty-seventh Street, and two sisters in Austria.

Mr. Hirsh was a retired real estate dealer who was formerly an importer of laces and embroideries. He was identified with the Hebrew Technical Institute for some years.

Ostermoor Estate Goes to One Son.

Mrs. Margaret Gregory Ostermoor, who died on Oct. 7, left a will giving only $5,000 each to her son, Henry G. Ostermoor, and her daughter, Madeline O. Peterkin. She gave the remainder, amounting to about $120,000, to her son Alexis Gregory Ostermoor. The decedent said that she had already given large sums to her son and daughter and did not desire them to have more.

Children Share Katzenberg Estate.

The will of Meyer Katzenberg, who died Oct. 27, disposes of an estate of more than $500,000. Two grandchildren, Ira Katzenberg and Miriam Aisberg, get $5,000 each, and $15,000 goes to Sylvia König, also a grandchild. The residue goes equally to Charles and Henry Katzenberg, sons, and Emma Dazian, Ida Semel, Fannie Neuberger and Millie König, daughters.

Bars Mrs. Steele's Will Testimony.

Mrs. Caroline M. Steele, daughter of the late Ernest G. W. Woerz, the brewer, was called yesterday as a witness at the trial of the Woerz will contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. Since Mrs. Steele is one of the executors and will receive about $700,000 if the will is upheld, the Surrogate refused to admit her testimony as to her father's ability to make a will.

Makes Morgan Deputy Controller.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday the appointment of Shepard A. Morgan as Deputy Controller at $7,500 a year, to succeed Alexander Brough, who was recently appointed a City Magistrate. Mr. Morgan has served as Secretary to the Department of Finance since April, 1914. In announcing the promotion, the Controller said it was in recognition of excellent work done by Mr. Morgan and is in line with the Controller's policy to confine appointments, if possible, to men who have done efficient work within the city service.

$11,000 Verdict for Girl's Death.

A verdict of $11,000 was returned yesterday afternoon by a jury before Justice Giegerich, in the Bronx County Supreme Court, for the death of Catherine Dalton, seven years old, who was run over and killed two years ago by an automobile, owned and driven by George W. MacCormack of Elm Place, the Bronx. For more than an hour the jurors listened to the testimony of Gerarda Cahill, 9 years old, of 2,470 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, who was with Catherine Dalton when the accident occurred. The suit was brought by Catherine's father, Edward Dalton, a stone mason of 381 East 162d Street.

Jewish Morning Journal Up to 2 Cents.

The Jewish Morning Journal announced yesterday that beginning with next Wednesday the price of the daily and Sunday issues would be two cents a copy.

It is said that the other four Jewish newspapers in this city will take similar action shortly.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

To Holders of the Bonds, Coupons, Obligations and Stock hereinafter mentioned:

A Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916 for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit, issued under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, between the depositors of securities who should become parties thereto in the manner therein provided and the Committee thereby constituted for First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Toledo Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company and First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana (hereinafter collectively termed Divisional Bonds) who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, unless the holders of more than one third in amount of the certificates of deposit outstanding under said Agreement dated June 3, 1912, within the time limited in accordance therewith, shall file written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of undeposited Divisional Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Refunding Mortgage Bonds may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds, accompanied by the required coupons, with the Depositaries (or Agents of Depositaries) for bonds of the respective issues under the respective Agreements dated April 6, 1914 as amended, June 3, 1912 and April 8, 1912, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under said respective Agreements.

Holders of Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes dated February 9, 1912 and February 26, 1912 of Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, and due July 1, 1912, January 1, 1913, July 1, 1913, and January 1, 1914 pertaining to Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing the same under said Plan and Agreement receiving therefor certificates of deposit. Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes must be accompanied by Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively acquired by the holders of said Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes at the sales of February 17, 1915 and December 6, 1915.

Holders of Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Notes, Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures and First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Pere Marquette Railroad Company in order to obtain the rights of purchase offered under said Plan and Agreement by the Purchase Syndicate therein mentioned must deposit their securities under said Plan and Agreement, receiving therefor certificates of deposit, and at the time of deposit there must be paid in cash for account of the Purchase Syndicate, in respect of each $1000 principal or par amount thereof deposited in the case of (a) Collateral Trust Notes, the sum of $70 (b) Debentures, the sum of $66.50 and (c) First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock the sum of $17.50 and at the same rates for other principal or par amounts. Collateral Trust Notes must be accompanied by coupons of September 1, 1912 and subsequent coupons and Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary for interests in Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, for interests in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively received by the holders of Collateral Trust Notes in the distribution of securities by the Committee constituted under the Agreement dated May 3, 1912 of holders of Collateral Trust Notes upon the termination of the affairs of said Committee. Debentures must be accompanied by the coupons of July 1, 1912.

RIGHTS OF PURCHASE.

Depositors of Collateral Trust Notes, Debentures and Stock making the aforesaid payment will be entitled, as provided in said Plan and Agreement, to receive Subscription Warrants, either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such deposit and payment, and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping and upon payment at the rate of $43.75 for each $1000 principal amount of Refunding Mortgage Bonds, represented by their certificates of deposit, will be entitled as provided in said Plan and Agreement to receive Subscription Warrants either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such payment and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Divisional Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping will be entitled to receive Application Certificates only.

Holders of Application Certificates in order to avail of the offer of the Purchase Syndicate set forth in said Plan and Agreement must detach the Application Forms annexed thereto, properly fill out and file the same accompanied by a payment in cash equal in amount to $17.50 in respect of each share of Prior Preference Stock applied for. Application Certificates in case of allotment and as soon thereafter as practicable will be exchangeable for Subscription Warrants.

All deposits of securities under the Plan and Agreement and payments required in connection therewith must be made on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Astor Trust Company issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Collateral Trust Notes and other securities, and Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Debentures, who desire to accept the benefits of said Plan and Agreement, may deliver their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed for transfer, if registered, to the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement for Collateral Trust Notes and Debentures, who will for their account surrender the same against the delivery under the Plan and Agreement of the securities represented thereby without requiring the payment by such holders of their share of the expenses and compensation of the respective Committees constituted by the respective agreements under which their said certificates of deposit were issued.

All payments required of holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds as a condition of receiving Subscription Warrants must be made on or before the close of business on DECEMBER 4, 1916.

On or before the close of business on DECEMBER 18, 1916, Application Forms must be filed accompanied by the required payment in respect thereof.

The Reorganization Managers give notice that all deposits and payments must be made promptly on or before the days specified.

All deposits and payments under the Plan and Agreement must be made to the appropriate Depositary thereunder as follows:

Depositary for all Divisional Bonds:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary also for
Flint & Pere Marquette Port Huron Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
Flint & Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary also for
Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
34 Broad Street, New York.

Depositary for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
22 William Street, New York City.

Depositary for Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
14 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary for Short Term Six Per Cent. Notes:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary for all other Securities and for Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

All payments made under the Plan and Agreement as a condition of Deposit, or in respect of Subscripiton Warrants or Application Forms must be made to
All Subscription Warrants and Application Certificates will be issued by
All Application Forms must be filed with
} CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement to which reference is hereby made for a full statement of the terms, conditions and provisions thereof, may be obtained from the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated New York, October 30, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. EUGENE V. R. THAYER
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Underlying Bonds Protective Agreement, dated 6th April 1914, as amended, between the Committee therein named and the holders of bonds who should become parties thereto, for the following bonds:

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920;

Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due December 1, 1921;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Port Huron Division) First Mortgage 5 per cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1939;

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1939;

Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due May 1, 1931;

Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1946;

Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Toledo Division) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1937;

Grand Rapids Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1924;

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1931;

Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Old Colony Trust Company, Central Trust Company of New York and The New York Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended, who does not approve the said Plan and Agreement may on or before December 1, 1916, surrender his respective Certificates of Deposit and withdraw the bonds represented thereby upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Dated at Boston, October 30, 1916.

E. V. R. THAYER, Chairman.
ARTHUR ADAMS,
S. T. CRAPO,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
FRANCIS R. HART,
HENRY R. HOYT,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
OLIVER PRESCOTT,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

JOHN G. MILBURN,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1951, issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement of June 3, 1912.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, may within the thirty day period prescribed by said Agreement, file with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary, at its office, 22 William Street, New York City, a written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the certificates held by him. Unless holders of outstanding certificates issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912, for more than one-third in amount of bonds deposited under said Agreement shall file such written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner and within the period in said agreement of June 3, 1912 prescribed, said Plan and Agreement shall be effective and binding on all holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement of June 3, 1912

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
CHARLES W. COX,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
A. R. KUSER,
THOMAS N. McCARTER,
C. MINOT WELD,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Committee.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Pere Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, due 1955, issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto and the Committee therein named:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, and with Old Colony Trust Company the Agent of the Depositary under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912, may on or before December 1, 1916, upon surrender to the Depositary, Bankers Trust Company, at its office, 14 Wall Street, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, withdraw from said Agreement dated April 8, 1912, Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds to the amount and of the character represented by his Certificate of Deposit upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman.
GORDON ABBOTT,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. J. LISMAN,
Committee.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Five year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and other securities, issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916, between the Committee therein named and the holders of said notes and securities who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to Holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned, the acceptance by them, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Astor Trust Company the Depositary under said Agreement dated June 21, 1916. To facilitate the deposit of securities under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned committee has terminated said Agreement dated June 21, 1916.

Any Holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said agreement, dated June 21 1916, may at any time hereafter upon surrender to the Depositary, Astor Trust Company at its office, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of his Certificate of Deposit receive securities to the amount and of the character represented by such Certificate upon payment to the Depositary at the rate of seventy-five cents for each one thousand dollars of Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company or Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, therefor represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement, dated June 21, 1916.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

E. R. TINKER, Chairman.
G. M. P. MURPHY,
HENRY J. COCHRAN,
Committee.
WHITE & CASE,
Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures of Pere Marquette Railroad Company issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee therein named and the holders of said debentures who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to depositors of debentures under said Agreement, dated April 8, 1912, the acceptance, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated April 8, 1912. To facilitate the deposit of debentures under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned Committee has terminated said Agreement dated April 8, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement, dated April 8 1912, may at any time hereafter, upon surrender to the Depositary, Guaranty Trust Company of New York at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or to the Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, of his Certificate of Deposit with a properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, receive debentures to the amount and of the character represented by such Certificate of Deposit upon payment at the rate of Nine and 50/100 Dollars ($9.50) for each One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) face amount of Debentures, represented by his Certificate of Deposit, as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee as provided in said Agreement of April 8, 1912.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Chairman.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
INGRAHAM, SHEEHAN & MORAN, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CATAWBA POWER COMPANY Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds DUE JUNE 1st, 1933.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Successor-Trustee to the North American Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage of the Catawba Power Company, dated June 1, 1903, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Nineteen Thousand, Six Hundred Eighteen and 1/100 Dollars ($19,618.01) at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. Tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, November 6th, 1916, and should be addressed "Tenders to the Sinking Fund of the Catawba Power Company."

Holders of bonds whose tenders are accepted must present their bonds at the above-named office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York on or before November 10th, 1916.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor-Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., October 28, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on November 7, 1916, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 5,500 linear feet of masonry and pipe sewers, 4'0" diameter to 21 inch diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, New York, at 1 o'clock P. M., November 22, 1916, for sale by the Lighthouse Service of the following unserviceable public property, approximately 82,000 empty five-gallon tin cans in wooden cases. Information upon application to the above office.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,205.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on November 27, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday November 10, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

New York, October 26, 1916.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day an extra dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company was declared payable November 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 3d day of November, 1916, concurrently with the dividend previously declared payable on that date.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the B. & S. Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., held at the temporary office of the Company, on October 17th, 1916, it was

RESOLVED, that a special meeting be held on Nov. 18th, 1916, of the Directors and Stockholders for the purpose of dissolving said Corporation, according to Section 221 of the General Corporation Laws.

LOUIS BLOOM, President.
MAX SIEGEL, Treasurer.
No. 43 West 24th St.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to Section 29 of the General Corporation Laws of the State of New York that a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Stores, Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the offices of the New York Stores, Inc., at Room No. 705, at 135 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 11th day of November, 1916, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

NEW YORK STORES, Inc.
JOSEPH J. LYNCH, President.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 165 Broadway, New York.

October 2nd, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and the Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 7th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon and will be reopened on Thursday, November 9th, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO. Dividend No. 49.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date $3,916,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable November 10th, 1916, to stockholders of record Oct. 31st, 1916.

By order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

**To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bon

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(◇) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—110—O. Lis, Master, &c., pet., v. San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company, claimant, &c.—Leave granted to withdraw original exhibits, temporarily, on motion of counsel for respondent.
80—Goshen Manufacturing Company et al., Appellants, v. H. A. Myers Manufacturing Company et al.—Argument concluded.
81—H. F. Hill, a minor, et al., plaintiffs, v. F. Reynolds, a minor, &c.—Argument commenced.
82—The Kentoowah Society et al., appellants, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Motion to pass granted.
83—The United States of America, plaintiff, v. J. F. Rowell et al.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Nov. 3: Numbers 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 74, 76, (and 76,) 77, and 79.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 255, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Erie RR◇SS Tuscan
Butter.
Pa Sugar◇SS Sorus.
Geyman◇L Val RR.
Thumeyssen◇Int R T.
Re Spina.
Re Greco.
Horseless Age◇Henley
Kawneer◇Zouri.
Ballard◇Andibor.
Blunt & Kock◇Bonar & Phelps.
Distilling Co◇Rice.
Kuhnhold◇Navigazione Generale.
Edmonds◇Stern, (2.)
Tooker◇Sohr Monie T.
Emerson◇Hubbard.
Stieler◇Kull.
Caracopas◇Vassordakis.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 15th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Kintner & Barrett◇Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
M. J. Ward Co◇Goelet, (US◇Guggenheim Exp.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co◇Globe & Rut F Ins.
Kushma◇Carnegie St.
Gray◇Mayer.
Friedman◇Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 3:30 P. M.
The following cases will be set for hearing at a session of the court commencing Wednesday, Nov. 8.
Equity call calendar:
Machlett◇Waite & Bartlett Mfg Co.
Van Kannel Rev Door Co◇Rev Door & Fixt.
Jackson◇Degnon Const.
Hager◇Gotham Nat Bank.
Cushman & Denison Mfg Co◇F A Weeks Mfg Co.
O-So-Eezy Mop Co◇Channel Cleaner.
Starlight Bros, Inc◇Neudorf.
Cook◇Fiagg.
Turner◇Bullock.
Auto Pneu Action Co◇Kindler & Collins.
Hewitt◇Speyer.
Henderson & Ervin◇Delpark, Inc, (2.)
Wagner◇Aucaigne.
Manderson & Heilbroner◇Weber & Heilbroner.
Same◇Manhattan Shirt
Ashley◇F A Weeks Mfg Co.
Le Roy & Botvech◇Nicholas Power Co.
Procter & Gamble Co◇Berlin Mills Co.
Wedellowsky◇Am Law Book Co.
W B McLean Mfg Co◇Glaser-Rohrer Co.
Am Met Co◇Gibr Hirsch Mfg Co◇H L Judd Co.
Mitchell◇Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.

Chicago Car Heat Co◇Gold Car Ht & L Co.
Hughes◇Corn Prod Ref
Pierce◇Bell.
Duplex Print Press Co◇Deering.
Ballard◇Audubon Nat Bank.
Gideon◇Representatives Secur Corp.
Brennan◇Wallace.
Ashley◇S C Tatum Co.
Perfect Player Action Co◇H Waters & Co.
Andrews◇Heywood Bros & Wakefield Mfg Co.
J H White Mfg Co◇Nat Metal S & S Co.
Johnson & Johnson◇Nat Aseptic Labor.
Sherman Nat Bk◇Shubert Theatrical Co.
Klein◇Beach.
Underhill◇Belasco.
Brand◇Klein.
Livingston◇S C Oliver & Co, Inc.
Ansorge◇Barnett.
Richardson◇Germania Bank.
Noble◇Frankanf.
O K Mfg Co◇Simplex Letter Opener Co.
Southern High Speed Steel Co.
Welsbach◇Robin.
Palmer◇Doull Miller Co, Inc.

C F Garrigues Co◇Cas Co of Am.
Bruce◇Cole Cola Co.
Daniel◇Nat Suction Cleaner Co.
Carpenter◇J L Prescott Co.
Berger◇Nat Architects Bronze Co.
Stiner◇Tennessee Copper Co (4.)
Pomeroy◇Hocking Valley Ry.
Warriner◇same.
Re Megrue.
Re Oasman.
Re Cutter.
Roskam-Scott Co◇Thomas.
Carpenter◇Fleitman, Sammerman◇same.
Gillette◇Field.
Musiusky◇Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Re Holmes (St Joseph Lead Co.)
All-Package Grocery Stores◇McAnnery.
Goldstein◇Dollard.
Cahn◇Gray.
Dennin◇Angle et al.
Pogrenichny◇Hocking Valley Ry.
Re Holmes (St Joseph Lead Co.)
All-Package Grocery Stores◇McAnnery.
Goldstein◇Dollard.
Cahn◇Gray.
Dennin◇Angle et al.
Pogrenichny◇C & I Co.
Bunnell◇Chapman.
Locke◇McVoy, Jr, (2.)
Sullivan◇Hoe.
Lavine Bros, Inc◇Streitman.
Moretzky◇Moretzky.
Driscoll◇Clausen.
Re Snyder.
Promowitz◇Fifth Av Coach Co.
Bauer◇Bohnert.
Stiner◇Tennessee Copper Co (4.)
Lord◇U S Transp Co.
Fry◇Herald Co.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.
Garland◇G W L Rty Co.
Gordon◇Merch & Mfg Exch, (2.)
Re G. L. Hittel & Co, Inc.
Smith◇Knodell.
Merch Fire Ins◇Gen'l Fire Extng Co.
Re Glickstein.
Kelly◇Flannery.
Becker◇Wolburg.
Giordano◇Stern.
Koerner◇Merowitz, (2.)
Nicholas◇Nicholas.
Paff◇Albecker.
Krieger◇Krakauer Friends Assn.
Goldberg◇Popular Pictures Corp.
Germly◇Gormly.
Ford◇Ford.
Re Litwin Button Co.
Re Am Distilled Water Co.
Jezansky◇Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Becker◇Becker.
Rembaugh◇Rep Bag & Paper Co.
Momand◇Landers, Katzman◇Katzman.
Flieser◇Szabo.
Re J. B. Greenhut & Co.
Buchanan◇Buchanan.
Re Morehouse Co.
Re Goldberg.
Marks◇David Mayer Brew. Co.
Rand◇Weisberg.
CNY◇Bahr.
Josef Dunald Glass Co◇Ferguson.
Mieser◇Hause.
Ultramarine Co◇Heller.
Illiqvist◇Mintura.
Re Daly.
Equit Life Assur Soc◇Schwartz.
Oroonarty Law Book Co◇Phemister.
CNY◇Blumberg.
Harris◇Sheridan.
Siarh◇Engel.
Darglewicz◇Pitts Coal Co.
Balogh◇same.
Goldstein◇Cuneo.
Rebhan◇Rebhan.
White◇Woodis.
Jackson◇Schein.
Miller, Franklin & Co◇Gordon.
Silberstein◇Silberstein.
Wetzel◇Del, L & W R. R. (2.)
Messer◇Hagedorn Bros.
Murphy◇McMullen, S & Triest.
Krasni◇Edward & J. Burke Co, Ltd.
Kaltman◇Lockwitz.
Keith◇Sussman.
Re Gutfreund.
Mason◇Mason.
Loewy◇Saskin.
Goldstein◇Taylor.
Fox◇O'Brien.
Re Bottenstein◇Zucca.
Same◇Am Dist Corp.
Elwood◇Orange Co M Assn.
Clark◇Prouty.
Marchese◇Grasso.
Wackerow◇Wackerow.
Frendergast◇Hurlburt.
Ell, Lilly & Co◇Del Castillo.
Accentric◇Archibald Coal Co.
Howells◇same.
Mattiucci◇same.
John◇Weissbaum.
Paone◇Archbald Coal Co.
Johnson◇Johnson.
Bryan◇Singer.
Greenhut Co◇Tribune Association.
Connolly◇Heesig.
Switzer◇Dofry Rty Co.
Schlesinger◇Smith.
McBride◇Hawes Trans & Const Co.
Re Northern Bank, (Supt of Banks.)
Herrman◇Herrman.
Kobre Assets Corp◇Baker.
Kallos◇Moskowitz.
Lawrence◇Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co
Trella◇Pace.
Benner◇Benner.
Eile◇Eile.
Barber◇Barber.
Alsofrom◇Kaplan.
Hubbell◇Harris.
Rubber and Celluloid Harness Trimming Co◇Chas Adv Co.
Trufanoff◇Met Magazine Co.
Stanton◇Stanton.
Re Knapp.
Petry◇Mintz.
Lindholm◇Massillon Rubber Co.
Elwood◇Orange Co M Association.
Balmages◇Rosenkrans

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Bosem◇Morris Chemical Works.
Tri-Bullion Smelting & Dev◇Corliss.
Elsworth◇Elsworth.
Preferred causes: Case on, at 2 P. M.—
Phinney◇Phinney, CNY◇Pt Richmond & Bergen Pt Ferry.
Undefended divorces:
Holland, Leskowitz, White, Metal, Osteyer, Koch, Perpente, Richard, Hedlund, Steinberg, Hopkins, Haberman, Howard, Wells, Pierson, Reynolds, Criefsky, Spina, Kalmanowitch, Novotny, Fundamensky, Wray, Jordan, Binda, Cohn, Busch, Hasenstaub, Bierman◇Pantano, Fodor, Wilkins, Donohue, Berliner.
General calendar: Feldstein◇Columbia Ice Box Co.
At 2 P. M.:
Mann◇Mann.
Continental Coal, L & T Co◇Kilpatrick.
Hakes◇Hakes.
Harris◇Price.
Selig Polyscope Co◇Mutual Film Co.
Braus◇Gilman.
Nulomoline Co◇Tabach.
Dubben◇Dubben.
Gottesman◇Fishbein.
Binzen◇Binzen.
Reasley◇Reasley.
Buchanan◇Cohen.
Groh's Sons◇Guaranty Trust Co.
Sands◇Jones.
O'Meers◇Miller.
Loudon◇Ginsberg.
Kelly◇House Eng Co.
Gerlach Rity◇Placid Realty Co.
Fein◇Weinstein.
Wolf◇Wolf.
Fenlon◇Cole.
Silverman◇Mitlowitz.
Lauer◇Lauer.
Brill◇Brill.
Wade◇Wade.
Booth◇Knips.
Weltzer◇Turkeltaub.
Pacific Motor Car◇B'way Co.
Hart◇Smyth.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Patterson Allen Eng Hews◇Werner, Co◇Gen Fire Ext Co Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear. Supplementary calendar.
Margolies◇Con Gas Co◇Cassell◇N Y Rys.
Valento◇Jacob Keller, Feick◇U S Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.
Samson◇Mattes.
Charles◇Cory Apart.
Palmer◇Thedford Elty Coal.
Le Roy◇Rice & Hochster.
D'Achille◇Alpha Portland.
Mehderian◇Parish.
Wallace◇NY Rys, (2.)
Hetherston◇Cent PRR
Secofsky◇Strauss.
Farrell◇Linch.
Melhado◇Steel & Mas.
Dudek◇Clinton F proof
McKay◇Levy.
Height◇Wellman.
Nagesheimer◇Mtg Associates.
Doblan◇Stand Utility.
Barrett◇2d Av RR.
Ehrich◇Gaur Trust.
Appel◇Nassau El RR.
Davis Rty◇Supervis.
Schwartz◇CI & BRR.
Sotaropoulos◇Krenich.
Rudolph◇Carlton Terrace Restaurant.
Strauss◇Standard Oil Co of N J.
Farnowski◇NY Rys.
Borodin◇Mus Mut P Union, Local 310.
Same◇Halle.
Haughney◇McCrickert, (2.)
Stazko◇I & W Coal Co.
Gerahinoff◇3d Av RR.
Ashworth◇Holbrook, C & R Corp.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bowman◇Wallon.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Murphy◇Hudson & Man RR, (2.)

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Galt◇Int Rty.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jacobs◇Scully.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Burnham◇Burnham.
Motion:
His Majesty The Sultan of Turkey◇Tiryokian.
Supplementary Calendar:
Ing Faile◇Beveridge.
Ing Mendel◇S Herzig & Sons Co.
Larendon◇Ocean SS Co.
Kuplik◇Silberstein.
Crombie◇Ill Surety Co.
Wood◇Rooney.
Sanders◇Krumholz.
Esterly Garment Co◇Marks.
Blumenkron◇Blumenkron, Inc.
Thorn◇O'Shea (2.)
Silverberg◇Cpisorio.
Deming◇Ochorn.
Schulman◇Int Vacuum, &c, Corp.
Custen◇Robison.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XVIII. for trial.
Kachowitz◇Mintzer.
Barber◇Fargo.
Dabie◇Wallach.
Green◇Man Eye, &c, Hosp.
Lang◇Belt Line Ry.
Doyle◇NY Rys.
Schwartz◇Int R T.
Gorschan◇Sarasohn.
Gans◇Int R T.
Glassman◇Bloom Bros.
Kirschenbaum◇Weltsner.
Goldberg◇Shanan.
Ruhl◇Sutyvesant Auto Trading Co.
Natowtha◇Cunningham Co.
Lombasco◇Stern.
Sacher◇Postal Tr Serv
Wonderstock◇Krausner.
Slotnik◇Weinstein.
Alper◇Ottilie.
Connolly◇NY Rys.
Gaughan◇Penn Coal.
Taukorf◇NY & North Shore Traction.
Feldman◇same.
Podishen◇C I & B RR
Gramm◇Cent P & C, RR
Rosenberg◇Hall.
Longiorenzi◇CNY.
Ehrert◇Ehrert.
Bertolino◇L Val Coal.
Pines◇Wall St Taxi.
Schlossberg◇NY Rys.
Taube◇Fowler, (2.)

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrix, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Thomas F O'Rourke, Margaret Bowsky, Anna K Bommers, &c, Sam Josephowitz, Louis Jackson, James Abato, James Hardin, Robert Mahoney, Ann Ward, Emanuel Brown, Jacob Kahn, Kate L Harman, James Abato, Edith Danciger, inf, Gladys Cohen, inf, Isabella Stokes, Sylvester Stokes, Stella Toperowski, Charles Abresch, John W Lanthaler, Guesta Sandoff, Phillip Sands, Lina Berdolle, Levy Dellerson, Henry B Barnes, Lucy Vesey, Joseph Liebmann (2,) Charles Gregory, Joseph C Thomas, Catharine W Loney.
Wills for probate:
Henry A Marks, Morris Bensinger, Mary Feeney, Elizabeth McNulty, Harris Cohen, John H Belmes, Mary Kratzenberg, Maria Zinser.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Jasper◇Alpert.
Rodyion◇Nowosky.
C & M Envelope Co◇Margolis.
Bachrach◇A Schwoerer & Sons.
Ohio Truss Co◇Victor.
Ruppert◇O'Donnell.
Thursley◇Ward.
Chestnut◇Greenberg.
Stern◇Rudowski.
Rodvein◇Norotsky.
Gold◇Levine.
Welinsky Bros◇Goldstein.
Tennenbaum◇Basner.
D Buhre & Co◇Lems.
Maxwell◇J Ringle & Son.
Eisenstein◇Lewis.
Hecht◇Abend.
M Mittenthal & Sons◇Settlements.
Zodikoff◇Greisman.
Gimen◇Schrier.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Keating◇2d Av Ry.
Schoenfeld◇S. Shapiro Mfg Co.
Rosenstein◇Sarner.
Wishnack◇Richman.
Trisven◇NY State Rty, &c, Co.
Ormsby◇United Firemen's Ins Co.
Hanley◇Int R T Co.
Lipfeld◇Greenberg.
O'Hare◇James Butler, Inc.
Reiter◇2d Av RR.
Siegel◇same.
Marmar◇Menkes.
Pushinsky◇A Goodman & Son.
Baas◇Lawrence.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, of course, if counsel so agree, or no requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Cook◇Butler.
Marks Stone◇Rehermann.
Western Union Tel Co◇Loebinger.
Graicher◇Laidlaw.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Case will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Fishman◇Blumenthal & Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar:
Harris Handman Bros Co◇Mendelson.
Stein◇Singer.
Gerschenberg◇Man.
Swiss Emb'dery Co.
Goldstein◇Devaney.
Keller◇Levine.
Levy◇Bruch.
J Lien & Co◇Michaelson.
Corenman◇State Bk.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mason◇7th Av Amus Co.—Green◇Lowden—Murray Hulbert.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Lauterbach◇Muller—Leonard H Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Farmer◇Keller-Farmer Co—James F Donnelly, (republished.)—Coddington◇Kaughran—Edward E. Reardon. Re Robinson—Chas H Ryde.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Bradjesh J Smith◇L Napoleon Levy—Percival Wilde. Greenwich Sav Bk◇Herman Strauss—Rufus B Cowing.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.
Shaw◇Meeks.
Beaudine◇Eberhoff.
Re Lacavera, (2.)
Oleet◇Sternderff.
Quinlan◇Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Flaherty◇Union Rty.
Stuber◇Stuber.
Re Campbell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Rispetti◇Adams-Flanagan Co.
Bensonson Rty Co◇Bensonson.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Case on—Ryan◇Helms Express Co.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Field◇Lipskitz.
Re Gilbert.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—The Mutual Life Insurance Co◇Sarah J Hyde—Isidor Wassergvogel. Bauer◇Mahn et al—Martin D Kendall◇Washington Av Holding Corp—Joseph H A Symonds.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

Industrial Savings and Loan Co., by E. L. Richards, as Supt. of Banks, &c., pltf., v. P. Herter et al., defts.—Motion denied on consent that appellant perfect his appeal; otherwise, motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re G. F. Adams, respt., v. A. Cohen, applt.—Motion granted.

Re R. S. King, an attorney.—Motion granted and matter referred to J. T. Marean, as official referee.

Re J. T. McGinnis, an attorney.—Report of the official referee that the respondent be reprimanded confirmed.

On petition of J. W. Truesdell for leave to issue execution upon a judgment against the property of T. J. Green, dead.—Motion denied, without costs.

People, &c., respts., v. F. K. Kalbfleisch Co., applt.—Motion granted and order resettled.

F. Allen, applt., v. M. S. Gregory, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate denied, with $10 costs.

C. V. Barker, applt., v. F. E. Barker et al., defts.; M. Archer et al., applts.; Pauline May et al., respts.—Upon reargument, the disposition of the appeal is in accordance with opinion already given.

A. Bozevich, an infant, by W. Bozevich, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. W. A. Jamieson et al., &c., defts; W. A. Jamison, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Bruns, respt., v. H. Bruns, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. W. Carlin, applt., v. M. & T. Lindtvelt, respts., et al., defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

T. A. Clark, applt., v. 1,176 De Kalb Avenue Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Fischer, an infant, &c., by F. Fischer, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. W. C. Fischer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. Hayes, respt., v. E. J. Hayes, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application Brooklyn Improvement Co. for a writ of mandamus.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application City of New York for the opening and extending Newport Av, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re estate of W. W. Cole, dead. Re application C. Sprake.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Queens County reversed and appits' application granted costs to be payable out of the estate.

Re East 12th St.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re will of David Hiscox, dec'd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk Co., affirmed, with costs.

Re estate of William G. Vander Roest, dec'd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed with costs to the appit.

P. Kennedy, respt., v. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Levin Brothers◇Borchardt.
Stewart◇Boe.icke
Bacon◇Modern Pen.
Same◇Chapman.
Powers◇CNY.
Ogden◇J. Turi's Sons.
Alexander & Reid Co◇Golod.
Marisah & M◇Brighton Rec.
McKegney◇Ill Surety.
Herskovits◇Wood.
Kornbluh◇Waters.
Rosenthal◇Rosenthal.
Welin Marine Equip Co◇Pargheisky Bros.
English Lumber Co◇Parshiey Bros.
Zeaklewitz◇Ring.
Hart◇Prizer.
Kean Shops.

Re application of Kiely, applt., v. H. Goldstein, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Mayer, respt., v. T. F. & M. A. Twelin, applts. L. Kellner and W. F. Ryan as receiver, &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Metropolitan By-Products Co., Inc., applt., v. W. P. Langevin, respt.—Impleaded with P. P. Doyle, defts. (Acts I and 2.)—The orders appealed from are reversed with $10 costs and disbursements on condition.

J. Neustadt, respt., v. A. C. Speer and M. A. Towen, as exrs., &c., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. Finsay, applt., v. G. T. Hay and F. C. Leubart, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and right is given pltf. to withdraw her demurrer upon payment of costs.

People, &c., respts., v. Aetna Cont. Corp., W. Wyzard, and J. Boyd, applts.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

J. J. McGerald, as relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Com., &c., respt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs.

L. Tschirky, respt., v. F. Tschirky, applt.—Final order affirmed.

Peter Ralph, an infant, by J. H. Ralph, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. J. F. Ryan, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

W. A. Ritner, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., appt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

G. Rye, applt., v. South Brooklyn Ry. Co., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

P. Schneider, applt., v. N. Y. & L. I. Traction Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., respt., v. J. Henshaw, applt.—Order for a second examination reversed with $10 costs and disbursements. Order adjudging deft. guilty reversed without costs.

R. A. Smith, applt., v. F. W. Schroeder, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. D. Snyder, applt., v. L. J. Snyder, indiv., and as trustee, etc., et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Westchester Mortgage Co., respt., v. T. B. McIntyre, Inc., et al., defts.—W. H. Foster, applt.

Per, etc., respt., v. F. Ivanoff, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
L Kaplan◇Buerklin.
Y Kaplan◇same.
S Kaplan◇same.
M Kaplan◇same.
A Kaplan◇Kemp.
Doerfler◇Pottberg.
Clyne◇Sullivan.
Narachall◇McGarvey.
Dreicer◇Palmer.
Re E 14th St (Whalen.)
Lange◇Lange.
Babcock◇Babcock.
Wheeler◇Walker.
Block◇Block.
Roberts◇Roberts.
Manning◇Folger.
Mele◇Autonelli.
Virginian.
Pines◇Washington.
Allerman Co◇McLaughlin.
Maylew Co◇Interborough Imp Co.
Press Pubg Co◇McGill

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Young, J.—Motions.
O'Brien◇Bronx Park Development Co.
Thayer◇Seaweeds Co.
Still◇Barnett.
Westchester Co Savings Bank◇Fitch.
Bliss◇Lumley.
Samuels◇Brown.
Davis◇Malakoff.
O'Connor◇Dressmaking Co◇Jones, (2.)
Wanamaker◇Jones.
Bryer◇Finnen.
Beers◇Oakley.
Kline◇Becker.
Young◇Young.
Hyatt◇Bussey.
Boughton◇Goldstein.
Lawyers West Mtg & Title Co◇Doern.
Brigantti◇Church of St Lawrence O'Toole of Brewster.
Schneider◇Raskin.
Re Florence M. Worth

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Mary A. Carroll, Anna McKeon, Thomas L. Denton.
Executor's acc't's:
Amanda Hubbard, Ann Abbott, Catherine Stuber.
Admin'rs' acc't's:
James E. Dumont, Mary J. Cox.
Order to show cause:
Amelia Bauman.
Discovery:
Thomas L. Denton.
Guardian's acc't's:
William C. Lee.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Copp◇Goldstein.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..6:27|Sun sets..4:52|Moon sets..12:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:36	1:54	7:45	8:25
Governors Island	2:08	2:17	8:22	9:02
Hell Gate	4:09	4:23	10:08	10:49

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 2.

SS Italia, Gibraltar, Sept. 29.
SS Francis Hanitry, Baltimore, Oct. 31.
SS H. H. Rogers, Tuxpam, Oct. 22.
SS Karamea, Halifax, Oct. 30.
SS Helge, Norfolk, Oct. 31.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Oct. 27.
SS Madonna, Bordeaux, Oct. 21.
SS Silijan, Capetown, Sept. 10.
SS Santa Catilie, Santos, Oct. 14.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
SS Alicante, Cadiz, Oct. 20.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Oct. 27.
SS Pinar del Rio, Caribbean, Oct. 27.
SS Tecumseh, Glasgow, Oct. 19.
SS Thrivos, Kingston, Oct. 28.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, Oct. 29.
SS Exenos, Norfolk, Oct. 28.
SS Mayaro, Port Spain, Oct. 28.
SS Patria, Naples, Oct. 17.
SS Rosario, Sabine, Oct. 4.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Oct. 31.
SS King Biddyn, Manzanillo, Oct. 14.
SS Muskogon, Juan Juan, Oct. 25.
SS A. A. Raven, Rotterdam, Oct. 14.
SS Palacine, Brixam, Oct. 14.
SS Riverdale, Barcelona, Oct. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Millinocket	Havre	Oct. 24
Strathgarry	New Port	Oct. 15
Halifrid	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Sergipe		Oct. 18
Yaxandrier	Savannah	Oct. 27
City of St. Louis	Galveston	Oct. 27
El Cid	Galveston	Oct. 25
San Marcos	Galveston	Oct. 31
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 31

DUE TOMORROW.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 28
St. Louis	Havre	Oct. 28
Sarnia	Gibraltar	Oct. 26
Duca degli Abruzzi		

DUE SUNDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Oct. 27
*Saramacca	Jamaica	Oct. 31
*Philadelphia	San Juan	Nov. 2
*Morro Castle	Havana	

DUE MONDAY.

*Espagna	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 4
Bruno	San Juan	Nov. 2
Bruno	St. Nazaire	Oct. 25
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Calamares	Havana	Oct. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

Tambre	Almeria	Oct. 19
Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Etna	Almeria	Oct. 19
Northern	Havre	Oct. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 4
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 3
Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Oceone	Port Arthur	Oct. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Wells City	Bristol	Oct. 25
Calsillo	Kingston	Nov. 4
Huttonwood	Gibraltar	Oct. 26
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Charlton Hall	Gibraltar	Oct. 24
Snowdon	Cardiff	Oct. 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Marval, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Foyle, London		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Vigo, Rio		1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		

SAIL MONDAY.

Bassam, Monrovia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Imperator, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Saramacca, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 2.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, 1,429 miles E. at 9:30 A. M. Due 5th late or early 6th. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS Philadelphia, LaGuayra to New York, 20 miles N. of San Juan at noon.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, 24 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, 15 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, 150 miles N.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Upper Broadway Apartment Investment—W. B. Ellison Rounds Out West End Avenue Corner—Pearl Street Sale—Ice Plant Deal in the Bronx—Good Suburban Market.

More activity characterized the realty market yesterday than in the preceding days of the week. The upper west side furnished two good deals, one being the six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Broadway and 160th Street, with stores, a plot 100 by 100. It was purchased from J. S. Van Wezel by the Chairmar Realty Company, M. Natanson, President, for investment, in a cash deal. Title passed yesterday. Leopold Weil was the broker.

On West End Avenue ex-Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison, who owns and lives in the residence at 900 West End Avenue, northeast corner of 104th Street, purchased the adjoining four-story dwelling at 902, a lot 20 by 78, from Mrs. Daniel O'Conor, and also the adjoining house on the street, at 257 West 104th Street, 22.6 by 60.11, from the estate of David Chrystie.

These purchases give Mr. Ellison a corner plot of 42 feet on the avenue by 100 on the street.

Buys 230 Pearl Street.

Kenneth Stevenson purchased from the trustees of the Stuart estate 230 Pearl Street, a four and a half story building, on a lot 20.3 by 70.6, adjoining the corner of Burling Slip.

The purchase was made to square out the owner's holdings. The Cruikshank Company and Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., negotiated the sale. Title passed yesterday for a consideration of $25,000.

Lexington Avenue Deal in Harlem.

Negotiations are about closed for the sale of a Lexington Avenue corner in Harlem for apartment house improvement. The property involves the six three-story buildings on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 126th Street, being 2,089 to 2,097 Lexington Avenue and 143 East 126th Street, 99.11 on the avenue by 80 on the street. Elise Boyd is the owner of the property, and admitted that negotiations for the sale were in progress, but the contracts have not yet been closed.

Buyers of 97th Street Plot.

The Merit Realty Company, Marcus L. Ottenberg President, has purchased from the Redmond real estate the vacant plot 50 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West. It will be improved with a six-story apartment house. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers. The Redmond estate recently sold to the newly formed Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street Company, the vacant plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street, which is to be improved with new apartment houses.

Tenements for Investment.

Henry Hof has resold for Annie M. Harrison the five-story tenement at 1,836 Second Avenue to a client for investment.

Recent Buyers.

G. Maurice Heckscher, son of August Heckscher, is the buyer of the Essex, a twelve-story apartment hotel, on the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. Leopold Weil was the broker.

The Nason Realty Company is the buyer of Crystal Court, 3,840 to 3,846 Broadway.

Morris Polsky is the buyer of the plot, 90 by 87, on the east side of Creston Avenue, 115 feet south of 188th Street; sold recently by the Doyle estate.

Buys Bronx Site for Big Ice Plant.

The recently organized Universal Ice Manufacturing Company, Edward S. Napolis President, has acquired a plot, 162 by 195 feet, with an area of more than 29,000 square feet, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 168th Street, opposite the Morrisania Station of the New York Central Railroad.

Plans will be filed this week for the improvement of the plot with an ice plant to cost $750,000. Brady & Reale were the brokers. Work will begin at once.

Bronx-New Jersey Trade.

The Leona Holding Company, Frederick Brown President, sold to Will J. McKinley the five-story new-law tenement occupying a plot 51.5 by 95 feet on the southeast corner of Clay Avenue and 174th Street. In part payment the buyer gave several improved lots at Englewood, N. J. Albert E. Kelly negotiated the trade.

Bronx Sales.

The Bronx Shore Park Development Company, Inc., sold a plot 50 by 100 on Edison Avenue, between Dewey and Logan Avenues. The buyer will erect a modern stucco house.

Kurz & Uren sold for the Concourse Investing Company the entire block front on the east side of Sherman Avenue, from 166th to McClellan Streets, having a frontage of 413.08 on Sherman Avenue by 100 feet deep on each Street, comprising fifteen and one-half lots.

The College Holding Company, controlled by Joseph Shenk, has acquired from the McKinley Realty and Construction Company the three five-story apartment houses at 482 to 492 Convent Avenue, occupying the block front between 151st and 152d Streets, 212.9 by 62.11 by irregular.

Brooklyn.

The Westwood Realty Company sold the detached house 114 Westminster Road, in Prospect Park South, Flatbush, to a New York business man.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation sold for the estate of J. W. Hammersley the property 68 to 97 Degraw Street.

Frank C. Joslin has purchased from a client of James R. Ross Company 1,402 Pacific Street, a five-story apartment house. The buyer gave in part payment a tract of land at Haworth, N. J.

Long Island.

The Westbury Manor Company sold at Westbury Manor, L. I., a dwelling on Manor Avenue occupying a plot 40 by 100 to Clarence Kendall of Brooklyn for occupancy. Also a plot 80 by 100 on the northeast corner of Butler and Henry Street to William H. Green, who will immediately erect a dwelling.

H. H. Howard has purchased from Vann Hughes of Fort Salonga a tract near Huntington, close to the Sound, of ten acres with buildings. Theodore S. Hall and Edwin N. Rowley were the brokers.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 feet on Park Place to Charles E. Metzinger for improvement.

New Jersey.

The Godfrey Corporation sold a plot 100 by 160 on Columbus Avenue, Montclair, N. J., to T. D. Kuser of New York City; two plots 60 by 125 each, on Edgemont Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., to P. O'Neil of Montclair, and one plot on Carolin Road, 60 by 140, Upper Montclair, N. J., to A. Reeks of Montclair.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co., sold for Mrs. Francis L. Noble, a plot of 5½ acres on Robart Avenue, Short Hills, N. J. The buyer will improve.

Deal for 600 Staten Island Lots Closed.

Moffatt & Schwab have closed a contract for the sale of over 600 lots on the Cleve and Little Cleve Roads, Stapleton, S. I., property of Oberlin College, Ohio, to New York and Eastern Realty Company for development.

Purchase at Park Hill.

Edgar Bright Wilson has purchased a plot 30 by 115 as an addition to his estate at Park Hill, on the west side of Van Cortlandt Park Avenue. This sale opens up the property owned by Park-Hill-on-Hudson, Inc., immediately adjoining to the north the property of the American Real Estate Company. The sellers, the Park-Hill-on-Hudson, Inc., were represented by Greenbaum, Wolf & Ernst as attorneys.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold a property at Lawrence Park West, known as Warwick House, to Frank N. Spencer of the New Jersey Zinc Company. The property is located on Sunnybrook Parkway and near the Lawrence Park Country Club.

George Howe has sold a plot of ground on Alta Avenue, Park Hill, to M. Barnes, Chief Engineer of the United Fruit Company. The purchaser plans to build a stone house on the property for his own occupancy.

Leases Four Buildings of Old Mott Foundry.

A. H. Mathews has leased for a term of years, for the Jordan L. Mott estate, the four buildings known as A 1, K 1, B 10, and B 19 of the former Mott Iron Foundry at Mott Haven, the Bronx, to the Herman Muehlstein Company, wholesale dealers in rubber, of 391 to 395 Washington Street. The buildings contain about 100,000 square feet of space, with railroad sidings and water frontage. The new tenant will remove on March 1, 1917, from the present quarters. Henry H. Sherman acted as attorney for the Mott estate and Morris Cuker for the lessee.

Commercial Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the building formerly occupied by the Chalmers Motor Company on Fiftieth Street and Broadway, for Oscar J. Mackey to the Peoples Garage Company, a newly-formed corporation of which Albert N. Atkinson is President.

Cross & Brown Company leased store No. 4 in the Godfrey Building, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, to the Boyer-Gordon Drug Company for a term of years.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased the store at 409 Fourth Avenue to Louis Kalmanowitz, silks, now on Eldridge Street.

$600,000 in Loans Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed loans of $285,000 on the twelve-story loft building at 134-140 West Twenty-sixth Street; $50,000 on the four-story building at the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue; $43,000 on 47 East Forty-ninth Street, a five-story dwelling; $225,000 on the twelve-story building, southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. All were at 4½ per cent., except the first named, which bears 5 per cent.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has placed a first mortgage loan of $40,000 at 5 per cent. on 29-35 West 119th Street, a six-story apartment house, for H. S. Foster of Boston.

Building Contracts Awarded.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded: Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1916, $1,121,016,297; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1915, $769,173,100; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1914, $832,462,200; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1913, $743,758,000; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1912, $743,831,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1911, $667,433,813; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1910, $694,007,066.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded: Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1916, $225,106,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1915, $137,108,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1914, $112,360,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1913, $223,782,000; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1912, $206,892,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1911, $200,027,500; Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1910, $205,844,000.

Realty Notes.

Assessed at $6,800 by the city, the two-story dwelling at 240 West 131st Street, was bought at auction yesterday by Morris Maloney for $2,700. The house occupies a lot 17.10 by 99.11 and was offered for the Estate of Henrietta Chappell by Joseph P. Day.

No building plans were filed either in Manhattan or the Bronx yesterday. The only alteration plan exceeding $5,000 was for the eight and fourteen story buildings at 126 to 130 Nassau Street, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, to cost $9,000. McKim, Mead & White are the architects.

The Throggs Neck Taxpayers' Association will hold a meeting tomorrow evening at Public School 14, Eastern Boulevard near Bailey Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

131st St, 240 West, two-story brick and frame dwelling, 17.10x99.11; trustees' unitary sale; to Morris Maloney for $2,700.

Tract of 9½ acres of salt meadow land on Old Town Neck, Jamaica, south Queens; trustee's sale; estate of Henrietta Campbell to Mandel Preshecker for $350.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, n e corner 36th St, 24.9x100; four-story tenement and stores; voluntary sale; bid in at $23,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 160th St, 99.11x100; Joachim S. Van Wezel to Chamax, R. & Co. Corporation, 176 Broadway; mtg $175,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Alexander Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Christopher St, 38.3x37.6x31x39.5; Christopher St, s, n s, 59.5 ft w of Greenwich Av, 17.8x37.2x15.5x61.7; Charles E. Byron to Harold Byron, 40 East 62d St, one-half part, a. t., all liens, Oct. 27; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 32 Nassau St.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 119 East, and Chrystie St, 232, store and basement leasehold; foreclosure Oct. 31; J. Hampden Dougherty, referee, to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 East 34th St; Oct. 31; attorney, Louis W. Osterweil, 200 5th Av.....$100

JACKSON ST, 32, e s, 125.8 ft n of Cherry St, 25x100; Max Gold to Finance Operating Co., 140 Nassau St, mtg $25,000, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,498, w s, 50.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x20; Herman Katz et al. to Emanuel Katz Estate Corporation, 320 Broadway, Sept. 25; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 36, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6, foreclosure Oct. 25; Simon A. Feinberg, referee, to William Hastorf, 146 Alta Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 1; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$21,000

MAIDEN LANE, 126, s s, 54.7 ft w of Water St, 20.5x64.10x irregular; Beekman St, 110-116, n e side, bounded by land conveyed by Bowne to Townsend, n w by land conveyed by Bowne to Taylor, n e by lands of Gilbert & Cook, 66.8x28.6x61x25; Pearl St, 230; Pearl St, 281; Duane St, 60; James W. Adams to Edward A. Greene and another, trustees, ½ part, all title, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PEARL ST, 230, s s,—x— to alley with all title to alley; Edward A. Greene and another, executors, &c., to Kenneth Stevenson, 44 East 50th St, mtg $14,000, all liens, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner 121st St, runs e 68.10x0.61x s e 17.7x e 27.9x s 25x w 43.8 to Av x n w 118.5 to beginning; Cora B Rutherfurd to Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corporation, 601 West 115th St, mtg $33,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 76.3x35.6x60x95.5; Altman Estates, Inc., to Bernard J. Farrell, 411 West 114th St; mtg $52,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St.....$100

WEST END AV, 384, e s, 40.11 ft n of 108d St, 20x80; Cath. M. Reidy to 534 West End Avenue Corporation, 601 West 115th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,989, w s, 60.3 ft n of 87th St, 20x60; Oscar T. Jones to Anton H. Sinnigen, on the premises, mtg $10,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

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8TH ST, s w s, 200 ft s e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; John Freid to John J. Tynan, 295 West 150th St, mtg $29,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Michael Mayer, 120 Broadway.$100

37TH ST, 32 East, 150 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x98.9; Helen E. and Frederick H. von Stade to Charles Lanier, 80 East 37th St, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, 60 West, s s, 147 ft e of 5th Av, 21x98.9; Bernard J. Farrell to Altman Estates, Inc., 47 West 34th St, mtg $50,000, all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

51ST ST, s s, 19 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.5; Mary L. Barrett to Alice M. Dooner, Philadelphia, Penn., part, Oct. 23; attorneys, Stern, B. & T., 280 Broadway.....$4,000

77TH ST, 170 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2, foreclosure Nov. 1; Eugene Frayer, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square; attorneys, Dillon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$17,000

79TH ST, 321 East, n s, 343.11 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; Hermann Hertzman to George H. Beck, 1,515 1st Av, mtg $15,000, Nov. 1..$100

90TH ST, 206 East, s s, 154.3 ft e of 3d Av, 27x100.5, foreclosure Oct. 31; George Z. Medalie, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St; attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$15,000

96TH ST, 208 East, s s, 181.3 ft e of 3d Av, 27.3x100.6, foreclosure Oct. 31; George Z. Medalie, referee, to same, Nov. 2; attorney, same.....$15,050

114TH ST, 425 East, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Louis Sabbatella to Stella Sabbatella, 425 East 114th St, mtg $9,500, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, Samuel Weckstein, 243 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Herman Katz et al. to Emanuel Katz Estate Corporation, 320 Broadway, Sept. 25; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, foreclosure; George W. Simpson, referee, to William F. H. Armstrong, 153 Riverside Drive, Oct. 30; attorneys, Appell & T., 51 Chambers St.....$14,000

121ST ST, 227 West, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 23x100.11; Frank T. Davidson to Louisa C. Schlo, Valley Stream, L. I., mtg $15,000; attorney, D. G. Godwin, 47 West 34th St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louisa C. Schllo to Opera House Garage Co., mtg $15,000, Nov. 1.....$1

127TH ST, 305 West, n s, 100.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11, foreclosure Oct. 25; James D. Merriman, referee, to Bernhard Freund, 201 West 85th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Louis Jerswitz, 220 Broadway.....$11,525

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130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x101.10; Cortelyou Building Co. to David B. Getz, 731 Howard Av, Brooklyn, mtg $21,000, Nov. 1; address 208 Christopher Av, Brooklyn.....$1

131ST ST, 268-70 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; William O'Brien to Bertha C. Myers, 930 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $25,250, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

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132D ST, 48 West, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av; Ella Rauenbuhler to Anna Hartl, 105 West 129th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Aug. F. Wagener, 50 East 129th St.....Gift

140TH ST, 262-4 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x80.11; Adamant Real Estate Co. to Hickory Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $4,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorney, Max Marx, 128 Broadway.....$1

157TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x75; Citizens Savings Bank to Charles D. Peters and Bertha E., his wife, 172 Amity St, Brooklyn, tenants by entirety, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

Bronx.

CEDAR AV, e s, 256.5 ft s of 177th St, 16.8x83.7x18.8x92.9; Jennie Tackney to Joseph Frank, 434 East 67th St, mtg $4,500, Nov. 1; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

CLAT AV, e s, 114 ft n of 165th St, 27x80; August Mohr to Lena Trenk, 946 Clay Av, mtg $6,500, Nov. 11; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

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HOME ST, n s, 149.1 ft w of Union Av, 17x122.6; Samuel Geneen to Kate E. Mitchell, 209 Underhill Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, Aug. 7; attorneys, Kiernan & M., 141 Broadway.....$1

LOT 88, map of Wakefield, 100x114; All Realty Co., Inc., to Wilhelmina Wuensch, 329 East 153d St, Oct. 30; attorney, Thomas H. Kay, 42 Broadway.....$500

LOTS 34 and 35, map of William Ogden Estate Building Co., Inc., to Rey Building Co., Inc., 31 Chambers St., mtg $34,050, Nov. 1; attorney, Hy. M. Flateau, 31 Chambers St.....$1

PLOT begins n s of right of way 30 ft wide 140 ft n of Old Post Road, 123.10x123.7x 112.4x125; Patrick J. Keefe to Christopher B. Keefe, 5,706 Mosholu Av, Oct. 31; attorney, Thomas J. Cauthieri, 45 Broadway.$600

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WESTCHESTER AV, 520 to 536, s s 110 ft e of Brook Av, 100x irregular; also Kevit M. Scoville, 150 West 129th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, 520 to 536, s s 110 ft e of Brook Av; Archibald D. Russell to Bronx Refrigerating Co, 520 Westchester Av, mtg $500,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Jerome Bradley, 520 Westchester Av.$500,000

137TH ST, s s, 186.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.4x100; Marion M. O'Donnell, individually and as trustee, to Addie A. O'Donnell, 2,650 Marion Av, mtg $2,000, Oct. 11; attorney, A. Van Winkle, 31 Nassau St.....$1

136TH ST, 716 East, s s, 25x100; Emily Hargrave to Abraham Kleinberg, 877 2d Av, mtg $9,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

165TH ST, 881 East, n s, 15.7x71; Joseph Solominsky to German Odd Fellows' Home Association of State of New York, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 18; attorney, F. F. Trautman, 132 Nassau St.....$276

188TH ST, 776 East, s s, 24.10x100; John Gunther to William Weckworth, 4,394 Park Av, Nov. 1; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 900 East 180th St.....$100

201ST ST, s w s, 94.11 n of Decatur Av, 37.6x115.11x29.5x76.6; also 201st St, s w s, 131.6 ft n of Decatur Av, 37.6x125.6x38.8x115.11; also Decatur Av, s s, 100 ft s of 204th St, 20x120; Fannie G. Horne to Grace Horne, 360 East 201st St, Oct. 27; attorney, Grace M. Horne, 360 East 201st St.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 24 East; Dayton & Montgomery, Inc., against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$540

SAME PROPERTY; Rufus Darrow & Son, Inc., against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor; Michael McCarthy, sub-contractor.....$417

38TH ST, 24 East; Liberty Street Metal Works, Inc., against Estate of Mary R. Sheldon, owner; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$375

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Pollak against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Edwards Leasehold, Inc., contractor.....$1,092

SAME PROPERTY; Larkin Lumber Co. against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor.....$612

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Levin & Sons against same.....$37

55TH ST, 105 to 113 West; William Nutley against 105 West Fifty-fifth Street, Inc., owner; Mulry Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$625

59TH ST, 206 East; Jacob Marks against John Doe, owner; J. Ryan Construction Co., contractor.....$48

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 96.6x102.2; Empire City Gerard Co. against Samuel A. Herzog Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$5,064

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Joseph J. Halpin against Margaret C. Brown, owner; Katz & Leibowitz, Inc., contractors.....$775

Bronx.

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x—; James Martinelli against P. S. Construction Co., Inc., and John Doe, owners; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor.....$570

VALENTINE AV, 2,901 and 2,903; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Louis F. and Emma D. Mohr and John Doe, owners; Haas & Field, the contractors.....$484

137TH ST, 801 East; Louis Senkin against Tip Top Laundry, Inc., owners and contractors.....$175

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% MORTGAGE MONEY

ASSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED

LOW CHARGES—PROMPT ANSWERS

CHAS. F. NOYES CO

Tel 2000 JOHN 82 WILLIAM ST.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BENSONHURST

One-family Semi-detached Stucco Houses, with Garage, 20th Ave. and 76th St. to 78th St.

6 rooms, bath; 8 rooms if desired; 10-ft. ceiling; large windows; 8½-ft. ceiling in cellar; electricity; hardwood throughout; parquet floors, fireplaces; hot water attachment; 9 blocks West End elevated (77th St. Station); must see to appreciate; $5,150; first payment to suit yourself. SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION & CONTRACTING CO., Inc. Call for Gen'l Mgr., on premises.

FOR RENT

7 Rooms, $35

a month. Beautiful one-family brick residence, tiled bath, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas and electricity. Porch, lawn, garden. Equals any $75 a month apartment. Take Sea Beach Railway from Municipal Building, Park Row, to 32nd Ave. Station, 24 minutes; 5c. fare. Keys with EDSON, 2,176 66th St., opp. 22nd Ave. Station

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with and without garage; all improvements; beautiful street; only 2 minutes from Kings Highway station, Sea Beach subway; 2 left, only 4 left; see these wonderful little homes to-day, or send for full art of photo postals and terms. OTTO S

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The weather:

High pressure prevails generally over the United States except over the Northwest, where it is low and falling. This pressure distribution has been attended by fair weather except in the St. Lawrence Valley and the north Pacific States, where there were rains.

Temperatures continue above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country, the excess above the seasonal normal being particularly marked over the Northwest. In the Atlantic and east Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be fair with mild temperature Friday and Saturday, in the Lake region fair weather on Friday will be followed by unsettled weather on Saturday with probably rains in the Upper Lake region.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the north Atlantic coast will be moderate to fresh west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic coast, moderate variable, mostly west, fair; South Atlantic coast, fresh north, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair, with moderate temperature, Friday and Saturday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, with mild temperature, Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday, followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday, Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 1 P. M. today from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 P. M.	57	48	4 P. M.	54	62
9 A. M.	56	44	6 P. M.	51	60
9 M.	60	48	8 P. M.	50	58
12 M.	65	59	11 P. M.	46	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature 62 degrees at 1:45 P. M., minimum 43 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity 56 per cent. at 8 A. M., 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:45	460 W. 33 St.; Mary Cleary	Slight
2:10	2 Av. & 93 St.	Slight
7:40	101 W. B'way.; Deitrecht & Fricken	Slight
11:30	59 Norfolk St.; B. Greenberg	Slight
P. M.		
12:10	W, side McComb's Pl. & 154 St.; (vacant lot,) not given	None
12:10	117 E. 100 St.; not given	Slight
12:46	973 1 Av.; (auto,) W. Bosshardt	Slight
1:20	52 Lispenard St.; F. W. Parrio	None
4:00	385 E. 4 St.; Joseph Rosenbach	Slight
5:00	4,030 3 Av.; A. Tolak	Slight
5:40	235 W. 135 St.; not given	Slight
6:45	46 E. 115 St.; Isaac Perlman	Slight
6:55	Express Av. & 139 St.; T. Paproll	$150
6:30	122 Ridge St.; R. Tintalbaum	Slight
6:30	1,979 2 Av.; not given	Slight
7:15	2 Av. & 101 St.; (awning,) Interborough R. R.	Slight
8:10	9 Av. & 43 St., (auto,) Interb. News Co.	Slight
8:40	76 Clinton St.; C. Schacht	Slight
8:45	Front 514 W. 49 St., (bonfire,); not given	None
9:50	1,470 St. Nicholas Av.; M. Watkins	Slight
11:25	193-199 Greene St.; Rosenfield & Son	Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Following resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. G. H. McAuley, Sig. Corps, Illinois; Capt. J. H. Toulous, 1st Inf., New Mexico; Capt. J. P. Askin, 69th Inf., New York; Chaplain W. S. Emery, 3d Inf., Minnesota; 2d Lt. J. W. Hendrick, 7th Inf., New York, and Capt. W. M. Ford, M. C., New York; also 1st Lt. C. A. Warwick, M. & C.

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Ft. Logan, Col., for the examination of such persons as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as Chaplain in the army. Detail for the board: Capt. F. B. Hawkins, Inf., Chaplain P. P. Joyce, 7th F. A.; Capt. L. S. Hughes, M. C.; Capt. W. S. Fulton, Inf., and 1st Lt. J. R. Hall, M. R. C.

Capt. C. O. Schudt, C. A. C., is detailed as Inspector Instructor of Coast Artillery, National Guard of New York, and upon expiration of any leave granted him upon completion of his course at Coast Artillery School will proceed to New York City and take station there.

Maj. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., from present duties and station, and assigned to 3d Regt. of Engrs.

Lt. Col. S. R. Jones, retired, is relieved from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Chicago, and will proceed to Portland, Ore., and assume charge of the Portland office of the Q. M. C., relieving Col. F. F. Eastman, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of the General Depot of the Q. M. C. of that place, relieving Col. A. D. Knisern, Q. M. C. Col. Knisern will stand relieved from temporary duty as Quartermaster, Central Dept., and will report to Commanding General of that dept. for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Col. D. McCaleb, Q. M. C.

Capt. W. L. Lowe, 10th Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Q. M. C., President of an army retiring board at Washington, D. C., for examination by the board.

Name of Capt. Percy M. Grahame, Inf., 18th Inf., to Detached List, effective Nov. 4, and name of Capt. P. G. Wrightson, Inf., removed. He is assigned to 17th Inf., effective Nov. 4.

1st Lt. A. B. Dayton, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept., and proceed to his home in time to arrive there by Dec. 5. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. A. E. Williams, Cav., is assigned to the 6th Cav.

Capt. W. G. Peace, C. A. C., is detailed for duty as Inspector-Instructor of the Coast Artillery National Guard of North Carolina, and upon expiration of any leave granted him upon completion of his course at Coast Artillery School will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and take station there.

Capt. H. S. Johnson, Acting Judge Advocate, is assigned to duty in office of the Judge Advocate General, with station in this city.

Col. W. H. Johnson. (Inf.,) General Staff Corps, is detailed a member of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in orders of June 12, vice Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, (C. A.,) General Staff Corps, relieved.

Maj. W. T. Johnston, (Cav.,) Adjutant General, will report to Col. C. W. Kennedy, (Inf.,) General Staff Corps, President of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in orders of June 12, for examination for promotion.

Maj. R. C. Moore, Corps of Engrs., from Kansas City, Mo., and proceed to and take station at New Orleans, La., for duty.

Orders of Oct. 31 directing Capt. L. C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs., to proceed to and take station at Wheeling, W. Va., revoked. Upon expiration of leave heretofore granted he will proceed to and take station at New York City and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to the recruit depot specified for temp. duty: W. A. Quinn and W. L. Kline, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D. M. Vogt and J. G. Henry, Ft. Slocum; J. R. Hume, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and H. Grieger, Ft. Logan, Col.

Following officers will be examined for promotion as soon as practicable after Jan. 1: Capt.-Lt. Col. C. H. Riedekin, and Majors F. S. Armstrong, J. G. Harbord, detached list, and J. O'Shea, 8th. Field Artillery—Lt. Cols. L. R. S. Lyon, 4th, and T. N. Horn, 1st; Majors J. E. Stephens and E. E. Merrill, 4th F. Conner, H. W. Butner, 9th; E. D. Scott and W. Smith, 5th. Infantry—Lt. Cols. C. H. Martin, 18th; W. Weigel, 2d; T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C.; H. Hall, M. D. Cronin, and C. S. Farnsworth, all of detached list; Majors G. C. Saffarans, 17th; F. E. Pierce, Gen. Staff Corps; C. G. French, 4th; L. Wahl, W. F. Jackson, and E. Hines, M. Crowley, 6th; J. J. Bradley, 29th; D. Settle, 10th; J. S. Switzer, H. O. Williams, G. D. Guyer, W. F. Grote, J. C. Jenks, 13th; H. E. Ely, 7th; J. S. Sorley, 1st; W. M. Morrow, 11th; B. F. Hardaway, 17th, and T. F. Schley, 25th.

Capt. F. E. Smith, Inf., is assigned to 9th Inf.

Col. A. Pickering, 11th Inf., will proceed to Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco, for treatment

1st Lt. W. Harper, retired, is relieved from duty at Seattle, Wash., and will proceed to Ft. Lawton, Wash., for duty as Quartermaster, and, in addition, will assume charge of buildings, public property and employes, and of public animals and horses of officers at that station to be sent to the Quartermaster's corral, Ft. Lawton Military Reservation for care while awaiting shipment to the Philippine Islands and Alaska; also of construction work at Ft. Lawton, relieving Capt. J. Schick, 26th Inf.

Leaves: Capt. S. C. Megill, 13th Cav., one month's extension; 1st Lt. A. B. Dayton, M. R. C., one month; Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, from his arrival in United States until Nov. 19, 1916, and Capt. E. D. Barlow, Jr., 31st Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Lieut. Commanders J. S. Graham, Mare Island Yard, Cal., Maryland, as Executive, and H. N. Jenson, Pacific Coast Topedo Station, Keyport, Washington, to command the New Orleans.

Lt. C. C. Wilhelm, the Tacoma, to the New York as 1st Lieut.

Junior Grade Lts. H. A. Waddington, from command of the Lawrence, to receiving ship at Portsmouth, Del.; Lt. B. M. Thompson, the Paul Jones, to the Perry; W. T. Mallison, from command of the Stewart, to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa; C. McCauley, the Birmingham, to the Tacoma, as Executive Officer, and D. J. Callaghan, the Truxton, to the New Orleans as Engineer Officer.

Ens. E. B. Daughtry, the Truxton, to the New Orleans, and W. W. Bayley, to the Constellation.

Surgeon R. W. Plummer, the Alabama, to the North Dakota, and additional duty on the Alabama.

Chief Mach. J. T. Pennycock, the Ohio, to the Leonidas. Mach. G. F. Veth, the Birmingham, to the Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham, Conyngham, Jacob Jones, Jupiter, Porter, Tucker, Walsworight, and the Warrington, at Boston; Buffalo at Mazatlan; Cushing at Norfolk; Ericsson, K-1, K-5, K-6, McDougal, Rowan, and Tallahassee, at New York Yard; Florida at Cherrystone Light; Kanawha and Pennsylvania at Hampton Roads; Oklahoma at Tompkinsville; Monaghan, Panther, Patapsco, Reid, Sampson, and the Sterret, at Newport; Potomac at Port au Prince; Salem at Cape Haitien; San Diego at San Diego, and the Wheeling at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed—Annapolis, Mare Island for San Diego; Arethusa, Charleston for Boston; Baltimore, Boston for Hampton Roads; Connecticut, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Davis, Boston to sea; Flusser, Newport to sea; Glacier, Pichilingue for Guaymas; Jason, Boston for Norfolk; Mayflower, New York Yard for East River, New York; Neptune, Carmen for Guantanamo; San Francisco, New York for Hampton Roads, and the South Dakota, Venice for San Diego.

The Sacramento did not arrive at Puerto Plata as reported.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, retired, died at Philadelphia, Penn.

1st Lt. of Engrs. C. M. Green, the Algonquin to the Itasca.

2d Lt. of Engrs. N. B. Hall, from duty as student aviator to duty at works of Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Manufacturing Company, Hammondsport, N. Y.

Keepers R. Oliver, Station No. 248; E. B. Pettersen, Station No. 90; A. L. Burch, Station No. 35, and N. B. Ethridge, Station No. 170, warranted keepers.

Keeper C. Jacobsen, Station No. 207, retired on request after thirty years' service.

No. 9, Surfman G. J. Caffrey, Station No. 12, retired on request after thirty years' service.

Boatswain J. Anderson, the Wissahickon, resignation accepted.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. E. G. Mason, 278th, to Bureau of Tel., designated as Acting Capt., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 4; Sergts. J. J. Hennessey, 1st, to 1st Insp. Dist., clerical duty, 20 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; F. White, 13th to 90th, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 4; Patrol. P. J. Barth, 63d, and W. Shepherd, 150th, to 12th Insp. Dist., as chauffeurs, 4 P. M., Nov. 3, and until further orders; H. Immen, 68th, and E. J. O'Rourke, 169th, to C. O. squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 5 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 4; Detective, 150th, to Bur. of Tel., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 6. To 90th from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 7: J. Kelly, 1st; C. Fetterolf, 2d; J. Breidenbach, 2d; J. Dougherty, 4th; H. Gurney, 10th; Lunny, 1st; A. C. Jaeger, 2d; J. V. Gay, 4th; J. J. Flynn, 6th.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. J. Garvey, 69, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 11; J. Bradley, 73, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 5.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. T. Slattery, 147, 9:55 P. M., Mar. 3, to noon, Aug. 14.

Dismissed: Patrol. J. R. Hughes, 12, (convicted of felony.)

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Decisions: Eng. of Steamer E. P. Hussey, Eng. 19, (absent without leave,) decision reserved, (absent without leave,) 3 leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr. G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 30, (absent without leave,) 7 leaves withheld. Capt. Seymour and Guy, Eng. 30, neglect of duty, reprimanded. Eng. of Steamer A. Philbin, Eng. 39, (reckless driving,) reprimanded. Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Barron, Eng. 95, (absent without leave,) 4 leaves withheld. Capt. J. Tiernan, 8, (neglect of duty,) charge dismissed. Fire. 1st gr. J. E. McDonnell, H. & L. 13, (reckless driving,) reprimanded.

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Special leaves: Capt. M. P. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 9, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 8; Lieut. W. R. Lanahan, Eng. 74, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 8; Firem. Capt. E. P. Joyce, 7th F. A.; Capt. L. S. Hughes, M. C.; Capt. W. S. Fulton, Inf., and 1st Lt. J. R. Hall, M. R. C.

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Lt. C. C. Wilhelm, the Tacoma, to the New York as 1st Lieut.

Junior Grade Lts. H. A. Waddington, from command of the Lawrence, to receiving ship at Portsmouth, Del.; Lt. B. M. Thompson, the Paul Jones, to the Perry; W. T. Mallison, from command of the Stewart, to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa; C. McCauley, the Birmingham, to the Tacoma, as Executive Officer, and D. J. Callaghan, the Truxton, to the New Orleans as Engineer Officer.

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Sailed—Annapolis, Mare Island for San Diego; Arethusa, Charleston for Boston; Baltimore, Boston for Hampton Roads; Connecticut, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Davis, Boston to sea; Flusser, Newport to sea; Glacier, Pichilingue for Guaymas; Jason, Boston for Norfolk; Mayflower, New York Yard for East River, New York; Neptune, Carmen for Guantanamo; San Francisco, New York for Hampton Roads, and the South Dakota, Venice for San Diego.

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The following candidate for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, at Room 1,401, Municipal Building, at 10 A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 8, for special medical and physical examination: Firem. 1st Gr. J. Cox, Eng. 248.

The following candidates for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Room 1,417, Municipal Building, at 9:45 A. M., Thursday, Nov. 9, for special mental examination: J. P. Dugan, H. & L. 111; J. Reilly, Eng. 223; E. Murray, H. & L. 9; W. H. Schneider, H. & L. 118; P. F. Keenan, Eng. 324; F. Hoey, Eng. 248; A. Seibel, Jr., H. & L. 115; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; M. J. Cavanagh, H. & L. 10; E. G. Rawson, H. & L. 17; J. J. Young, Eng. 55.

Special leaves: Capt. M. P. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 9, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 8; Lieut. W. R. Lanahan, Eng. 74, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 8; Firem. Capt. E. P. Joyce, H. & L. 77, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 3; Firem. 1st Gr. P. J. Deegan, Eng. 234, 4 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 8; Firem. 4th Gr. A. Speidel, H. & L. 20, 24, hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 5.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for Junior Alienist, Grade 2, until 4 P. M. on Nov. 15. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to assist alienists in the examination, care, and treatment of the insane and mentally abnormal. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The pay is usually $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 28 an examination to receive eligibles for Junior Civil Engineer, to fill a vacancy at $840 a year in the Indian Service, Shoshone Agency, Wyo. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability and experience as sawyer and carpenter. Applicants must show that they have served apprenticeship, or the equivalent, as carpenters, and they must also show that they have served at least one year as sawyers. Only eligibles without dependents will be considered. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Professor James R. Wheeler of Columbia University, Managing Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, will address the Classical Club of Hunter College at 4:15 P. M. today in the auditorium on "The Greek Throne in the Boston Museum." The public is invited.

The Student Council of Hunter College has voted to apply for membership in the Association of Women's Colleges having student self-government. Helen Hume, President of the Student Council, and one other member will go as non-voting delegates to the meeting of the association at Mount Holyoke on Nov. 17 and 18.

The Manual Training High School Alumni Association will hold a reception this evening in the auditorium of the school.

A meeting of the Jenny Hunter Kindergarten Association will be held at 3 P. M. tomorrow at 15 West 127th Street.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the retention of the $100 bonus for teachers of special classes for the blind, deaf, crippled, and otherwise handicapped school children.

A mass meeting will be held at 2 P. M. tomorrow in Isham Park, Broadway and 217th Street, in advocacy of a high school on Washington Heights.

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East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $8.50; another, $4; electricity; (gentlemen.)

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West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

45TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large light rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

58TH, 17 WEST. — Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; references.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; rent separately; private home.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; refined American family; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

66TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room facing Park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 9062.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 135 WEST.—CHOICE DOUBLE ROOMS, ENTIRE FLOORS, NEWLY FURNISHED; ELECTRIC; STEAM.

71ST, 331 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; continuous hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, 69 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; only gentlemen wanted; phone; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive sunny single room, near bath.

72D, WEST. (Near Subway, L.) — Private family; large, outside, steam-heated room, bath connecting; electricity; elevator; $7. Columbus 2001.

73D, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, well heated room, with private bath; telephone.

73D ST., 272 WEST.—Large room on floor with bath; also medium; electricity; references.

76TH, 8 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, private baths, electricity; $6, $8, $12.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private house; references.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms with sun parlor; kitchenette privileges; references; telephone.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, clean, well furnished; suitable 2 persons; electricity, telephone; subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

79TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; references.

SID ST., 8 WEST.

Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

83D, 233 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny room; elevator. Apartment 1B.

85TH, 143 WEST.—Large front room; running water, will heated; near subway (L); convenient; redecable; gentlemen.

86TH ST., 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished light rooms, connecting or single; conveniences; gentlemen. Cable.

87TH ST., 153 WEST. — Nicely furnished room; running water; convenient for two; also light housekeeping; convenient to all cars; reasonable. 1060 St. subway; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

91D, 351 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; steam heat; electricity; private family. Crane.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room in private house occupied by owner; bath; conveniences.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; smaller rooms; telephone, elevator. Williams.

95TH, 311 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; elevator; convenient bath. Apt. 74; Riverside 4128.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, warm front room; running water; gentlemen.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Front room, water, electricity; also sunny back parlor. 5599 Riverside.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 509 WEST.—Beautiful furnished parlor, piano; sleeping divanette; adjoining bedroom; bath; also large room, running water. Gibson.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Large southeast corner room, on Morningside Drive; separate housekeeping suite, two large outside rooms, private bath; near Columbia. Apt. 51.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Corner room, overlooking Columbia campus, in bachelor apartment; single or double. Call 401 West 118th. Lawrence.

118TH, 432 WEST.—Particular people desiring superior accommodations; exceptionally furnished. Apartment 43.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

119TH ST., (49 Claremont.)—Large, comfortable room; university vicinity.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 5L.

127TH, 602 WEST, Apt. 3L; Corner Broadway.—Subway: comfortable, furnished room; elevator, telephone.

135TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 5L.)—Nicely furnished room, running water; $6 week.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family, private house; large or small room; furnished to suit. Telephone 2523 Audubon.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; elevator; shower; moderate. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6; convenient location; elevator. "2B."

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large outside room; private family; $6. Apartment 4E.

152D, 518 WEST. — Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; references.

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CONVICTED GUNMAN STANDS BY ROFRANO

Carnevale Testifies He Was Asked to 'Frame' the Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner.

'DEATH SIGN' IN COURT AGAIN

Gaimari Brothers Ejected for Alleged Silent Threat—Mrs. Rofrano on the Stand.

Rocco Carnevale, alleged first assistant to Michael A. Rofrano in the conspiracy that led to the killing of Michael Gaimari, denied on the witness stand yesterday all knowledge of the acts charged against the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner by Gaetano Montimagno, whom Rofrano was said to have commissioned to commit the murder.

Brought from Sing Sing, where he is serving a term of from twenty years to life for his part in the murder, Carnevale swore he had received an offer of freedom through an agent of Tom Foley if he would help send Rofrano to the electric chair, but that his conscience would not permit him to turn on a man who had been his friend for more than twenty years.

His testimony and that of Mrs. Michael A. Rofrano, wife of the defendant, furnished the greatest interest to yesterday's developments in the trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Shortly before Carnevale took the stand, Al and John Gaimari, brothers of the man who was killed at the so-called direction of Rofrano, were ejected from court on the complaint of Nicholas Sassi, a witness for the defense, who told Justice Bartow S. Weeks he had received a death sign while testifying.

Mrs. Rofrano told the jury that her husband did not leave the house until after 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder, although Montimagno had sworn that he met the defendant an hour earlier near Brooklyn Bridge. She fully corroborated all that had been said by Peter Campbell, her husband's seventeen-year-old nephew, who testified that he was the first to carry the news of the crime to the Rofrano home.

Carnevale attracted great attention in court because of the frequency with which his name has been mentioned in connection with the murder conspiracy and because he was the man who was said to have introduced Montimagno to Rofrano. Before being convicted of having abetted the killing of Gaimari he was a prominent member of the Italian colony in the Second Assembly District, having owned gambling houses and hotels in that neighborhood. He also owned a hotel at one time at Coney Island, and was generally known as one of the closest friends of Rofrano.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers had laid emphasis on Carnevale's close relations with Rofrano by proving that he, at one time, accepted the blame for shooting out the eye of a girl after Rofrano, his long-time friend, had been convicted of the crime.

Carnevale testified that Michael St. Angelo, a saloonkeeper in the Second Assembly District, was the agent of Tom Foley, the Democratic leader of the Second Assembly District, who had promised him immunity if he would "frame up" Rofrano.

"He came to me in the Tombs, and I asked him to help me," said Carnevale. "He told me it was up to me, and that if I would help frame Rofrano I would not be convicted, but get free in twenty-four hours. He said 'Grandfather' (the Italian nickname for Foley) said I would go free if I framed Rofrano."

Carnevale said he had replied that rather than involve an innocent man he preferred to go to the electric chair himself, and that he had made the same reply when the La Salle brothers and James Serafino, three of the other gunmen convicted of complicity in the killing of Gaimari, urged him to do the same thing.

He told of having talked to ex-District Attorney Perkins about his connection with the crime and of having told Mr. Perkins that he knew nothing that would connect Rofrano with the killing of Gaimari. He was still on the stand when recess was declared, and will be cross-examined this morning by Mr. Brothers.

Nicholas Sassi, one of the other witnesses for the defense, testified that the killing of Gaimari grew out of a gamblers' feud in which Frank Finnimore was a prominent factor. The purpose of his testimony was to prove that Finnimore and not Rofrano inspired the killing.

ACCUSE GAIMARIS OF ASSAULT.

Friend of Witness at Rofrano Trial Says Brothers Attacked Him.

The hatred between the Gaimari and Rofrano factions developed by the trial of the ex-Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner on the charge of having instigated the murder of Michael Gaimari resulted in a fight last night in which Andrew De Marzo, a friend of one of the gunmen who testified in Rofrano's behalf yesterday, was badly beaten.

De Marzo made a complaint against "Buster" and Al Gaimari at Police Headquarters after a bad wound on his head had been treated at Volunteer Hospital.

According to the story told by him to Lieutenant Farley of the First Branch Detective Bureau, he was accosted by the two brothers of the murdered man shortly before midnight in a coffee house at 30 Madison Street, which is not far from the place where the murder took place on March 8, 1915. They asked him if he intended to testify for Rofrano, as had his friend, Nicholas Sassi, yesterday, and when he replied that it was none of their business he was assaulted, according to his story.

"Buster struck me in the face, and then Al knocked me down with the butt end of a revolver," he told Lieutenant Farley.

Al and Buster Gaimari were both ejected from the courtroom yesterday while Sassi was testifying, after he had complained to Justice Bartow S. Weeks that they had threatened him with a death sign.

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